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FEB 11 1929

SOW SALZER'S SEEDS

FIELD SEED CATALOG NO. 29

6297

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U. S. Department of Agriculture.

GRANARY FILLER OATS

GRANARY FILLER OAT

The heaviest yielding oat known. This new oat is the result of careful cross-breeding between the Great Dane and Prince Royal. It is the heaviest producing extra early white branch oat known. Enormously productive. The grain is white, large, well filled with thin hull and is of extraordinary feeding and milling value. Granary Filler Oat weighs

38 to 40 Pounds Per Bushel.

It is a splendid stooler. Will flourish under adverse conditions in all oat growing sections of the country. It's a prize winner. The best heavy white oat ever introduced since Salzer's Bonanza! Try at least a peck this year.

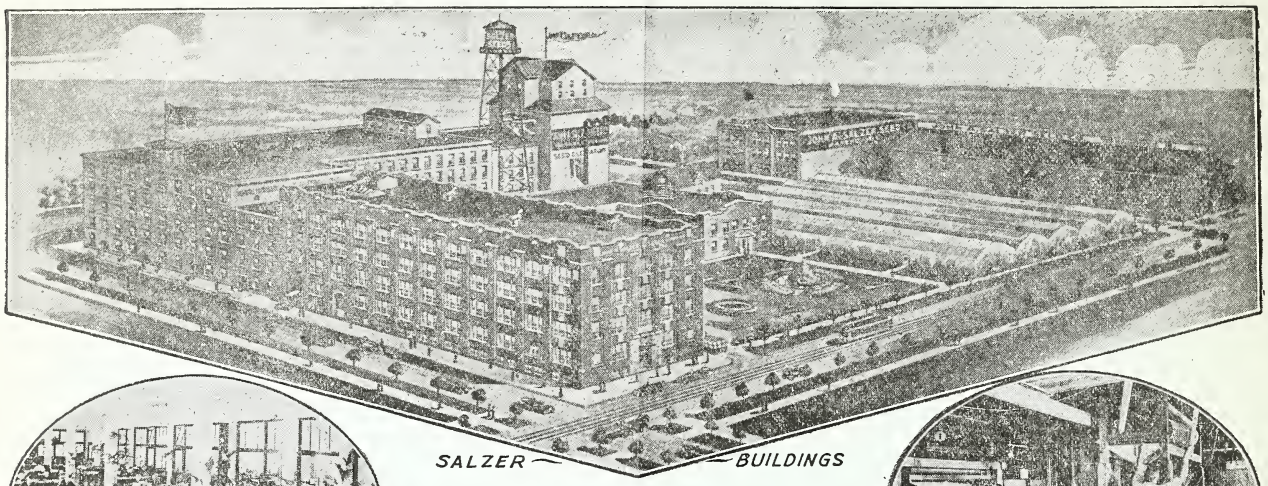
Here are some of the yields reported by users of Granary Filler Oat:

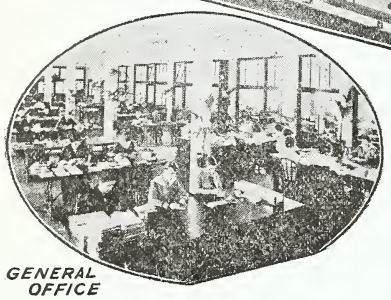
Samuel Cook, Huron Co., Ont.	2200 lbs. from 32 lbs.
Sidney Pratt, Wyoming Co., Pa.	1873 lbs. from 32 lbs.
Wilson Neth, Livingston Co., Ill.	9600 lbs. from 222 lbs.
H. W. Richardson, Halton Co., Ont.	1312 lbs. from 32 lbs.
Robert H. Gartle, Wentworth Co., Ont.	1920 lbs. from 64 lbs.
James Murray, Halton Co., Ont.	2881 lbs. from 80 lbs.
Jno. Housman, Door Co., Wis.	1580 lbs. from 16 lbs.
Geo. Stochr, Erie Co., Pa.	1490 lbs. from 32 lbs.

4628—Lb., 50c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 95c; ½ bu., $1.65; 1 bu., $3.00; 2½ bu., $7.35; 5 bu., $14.50; 10 bu., $28.50. Bags Extra: ½ bu. bag, 15c; 1 bu., 18c; 2½ bu. bag, 25c.

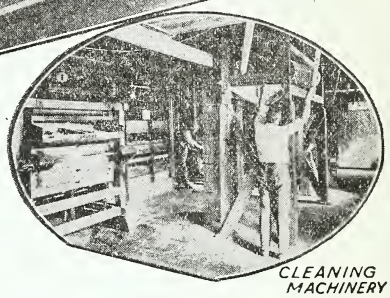
JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN.

"SALZER'S SEEDS ARE SOWN THE WORLD OVER"




GENERAL OFFICE

"61 Years of Service"


CLEANING MACHINERY

To Our Patrons and Friends:

For 61 years we have been serving the public, striving ever to grow and produce better and better seeds. Not only do we supply the seed wants of more people in America than any other three seedmen combined, but we annually ship a tremendous amount of field seeds to foreign countries. It is only by selling first class, high germinating, carefully cleaned, best quality seeds that we can hope to hold our customers year after year, and to also gain new customers.

It is a fallacy to be guided by price alone in the purchase of your seed requirements. Sow only good, clean seeds. Cheap seeds are expensive at any price. We exercise every care in growing, handling, and cleaning our seeds, depending upon only a slight margin of profit. We respectfully solicit your order, whether large or small, knowing that having once used our seeds, you will always only "Sow Salzer's Seeds."

TERMS: Customers are requested to send cash with order. Remit in manner that suits your convenience. If seeds are to go by mail always add postage when ordering quantities not listed at postpaid prices. If your nearest Freight or Express Office is a prepaid station, enclose sufficient money to prepay charges or give name of nearest open station. All seeds are sold "sacks weighed in" unless otherwise noted.

CONDITIONS OF SALE: Recognizing that our customers may secure analysis and germination of any and all seeds, in common with all seedsmen we, The John A. Salzer Seed Co., do not give, and our employes are forbidden to give, any warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they must at once be returned and money will be refunded.

ORDER EARLY: The early buyer is always sure of just what he orders. If the demand for any seeds is heavier than we anticipated, you of course will be notified that we are sold out, so order as early as possible. And, the early buyer invariably obtains his seeds at the lowest prices.

SAMPLES: If you would like to have samples of any corn, barley, oats, wheat, millets, clovers, or any other field seeds or other grass seeds, just write us what samples you want and we will send them to you FREE. This enables you to examine our stocks, but does not place you under any obligations whatever.

PRICE CHANGES: It is impossible to anticipate in advance all of our requirements or to forsee market changes. Accordingly, we reserve the right to change field seed prices.

The prices in this catalog are effective until February 15, 1929, or as long as our present large stocks last. If you do not order until after February 15, 1929, please write for our current price list.

Beginning with February 15, 1929, we will issue price lists at weekly intervals because of the constantly fluctuating prices.

We have found this method the most satisfactory. By the use of price lists, you always know just how much things are going to cost, whether you order early or late.

SOW SALZER'S SEEDS

RADIUM BRAND

When you see this Trade-Mark you know it means the best seeds obtainable. It is so far as we can discover the only word that means—Full of Energy, Full of Life, Full of Vitality—Supremely Pure and of Immense Value.

As in the past, so in the future we will strive to our utmost to make our Radium Brand Seeds the best, the purest, and of the strongest vitality.

DISINFECTANTS

Disinfect your seed corn, oats and potatoes this year for larger yields. Government and State Experimental Stations all over the United States highly recommend the use of the following disinfectants for higher germination, increased yields, prevention of blight, rot and decay. Full cultural instructions with every package. All disinfectants can be shipped by Express or Freight only—no Mail.

CERESAN

A Dust Disinfectant for Wheat, Oats, Barley and other Cereals. 1 pound treats 6 bushels.

Sizes of Packages	Retail Price per Package
5660—8-oz. tin	$ .50
5661—1-lb. tin	.75
5662—5-lb. tin	3.00

SEMESAN

Disinfectant for Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Bulbs and Certain Plant Diseases.

Sizes of Packages	Retail Price per Package
5654—2-oz. tin	$ .50
5655—1-lb. tin	2.75
5656—5-lb. tin	13.00

BAYER DUST

A Dust Disinfectant for Seed Corn. 1 pound treats 6 bushels.

Sizes of Packages	Retail Price per Package
5666—4-oz. tin	$ .50
5667—1-lb. tin	1.75
5668—5-lb. tin	8.00

DIPDUST

Instantaneous Disinfectant Dip for Seed Potatoes. 1 pound treats 15 bushels.

Sizes of Packages	Retail Price per Package
5672—4-oz. tin	$ .50
5673—1-lb. tin	1.75
5674—5-lb. tin	8.00

A Field of Velvet Barley

VELVET BARLEY

Also known as Minnesota No. 447. This grand new variety, introduced by the Minnesota Experiment Station, was first distributed in 1926. It is the result of a cross between Luth, a rough awned, six rowed barley of the Manchuria type, and a smooth awned variety. It is a heavy yielder, it has very stiff straw, and is much more disease resistant than other varieties.

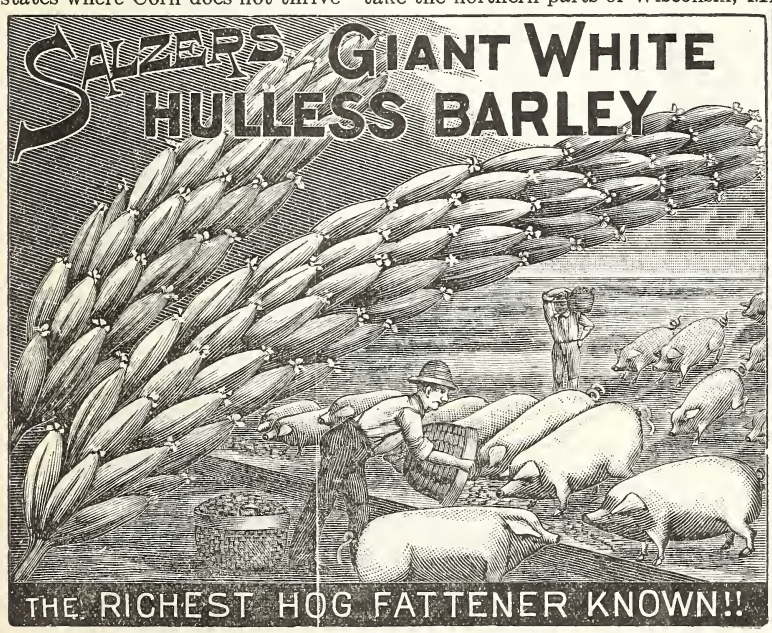
The great advantage of this superb new barley over other sorts is its freedom from the troublesome awns, hence the name, Velvet Barley. It is smooth awned, without any barbs, and is therefore much more easily handled than any other barley. However, none of the yield was scarificed in breeding this smoothness of awns. We have only a limited supply of this seed, and therefore suggest early ordering. Velvet Barley is meeting with widespread approval from thosuands of farmers who heretofore have considered barley a disagreeable crop to grow. Every farmer ought to plant some of this new barley this year. We offer Uncertified and Certified Seed.

4284—Certified Velvet—Lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, (12 lbs.) 75c; ½ bu., $1.25; 1 bu., $2.25; 2½ bu., $5.50; 5 bu., $10.75; 10 bu., $21.00.

4283—Un-certified Velvet—Lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, (12 lbs.) 60c; ½ bu., $1.00; 1 bu., $1.75; 2½ bu., $4.25; 5 bu., $8.25; 10 bu., $16.00. Bags extra on barley: ½ bu. bag, 15c; 1 bu., 18c; 1½ bu., 20c; 2½ bu. bag, 25c.

SALZER'S GIANT WHITE HULLESS

We introduced this barley 28 years ago and we make this broad, sweeping statement—that it is the most prolific fat and health producing food for hogs, cattle and poultry known today. Now we know that farmers reading this will think that we are extravagant in our statement: but this is not the case, and the farmer trying out Giant White Hulless Barley we know will be ready to say that we have not placed it half strong enough. Of course the farmer living in the Corn-growing states of Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska believes he has better food in Corn than in this Giant White Hulless Barley; but the fact of the matter is that this is mere assumption, because he has not given this Barley a trial side by side with his rich Corn. But take for instance states where Corn does not thrive—take the northern parts of Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana, and in a great many other states where Corn does not thrive as luxuriantly as in Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Nebraska and Kansas, we say that in these states Giant White Hulless Barley is pre-eminently the crop to grow for stock fattening; in our experience with this Barley (although we grow magnificent Corn here at La Crosse), we find it profitable to grow a great plenty of Giant White Hulless Barley for feeding purposes along with Corn. The yield of Giant White Hulless Barley often runs from



60 TO 80 BUSHELS PER ACRE

of as fine, plump, healthy feeding Barley as you ever saw. It is very early, will mature earlier than the bearded varieties; it is 6 rowed, but in threshing the kernels shell out without the hulls and look like big **wheat kernels.** It is often grown for hay, coming early and providing rich feed; should be cut before it becomes ripe, while the straw is still green. It is easy to grow; there is no other work after you have prepared your soil and sown the Barley until you are ready to cut it, and it can be grown, when it averages 40 to 80 bushels per acre, at a cost of but a few dollars per acre, while one bushel of Giant White Hulless Barley, for fattening purposes, is worth from 1½ to 2 bushels of the best Corn. Barley culture is similar to that of oats or spring wheat. Fall-plowed ground is preferable to spring plowing. Sow early, using 2 to 2½ bushels per acre for broadcasting. If you do not wish to thresh same, it can be thrown to the hogs in bundles, and they will eat it eagerly, every kernel of same, leaving rich corn to go to feed on the Giant Hulless. We use 2½ bu. seed per acre. We ship this variety in cotton bags only.

4275—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 90c; ½ bu., $1.60; 1 bu., (48 lbs.), $2.95; 2½ bu., $7.25; 5 bu., $14.25; 10 bu., $28.00. Bags extra as above.

The Barley I sent for last year was excellent.—Wm. Kuhlman, R. D. 2, Box 100, Merrill, Mich.

The two heads to the right have the beards cut away to show kernel.

WISCONSIN PEDIGREE BARLEY

2 to 2½ bu. sow one acre; 48 lbs., in one bushel.

The World's Greatest Barley! Outyields all other varieties. To Prof. Moore, the agronomist of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, belongs the credit for having originated this splendid barley.

Ten standard varieties of barley were used in the foundation work for that grain. After three years of comparative trials only the four best promising varieties were retained from which to establish pedigreed strains. These were Mandscheuri, Oderbrucker, Silver King and Golden Queen. These were grown in small plots for several seasons, the best plants being selected for seed each year. In 1902 motherbeds of 2,500 plants were planted for each of the above named varieties. From each motherbed the 20 best plants were selected and placed in evelopes. In 1903 the ten best plants from each variety were taken and the best seed of each used to establish centgener plots. These centgener plots, each containing a hundred seeds, were tested for three successive years to determine the yield and other desirable characteristics. The best heads were selected from each centgener plot the first year of the test and the succeeding years a close comparison was made and the number of strains of each variety reduced from ten to four.

Wherever tried in Wisconsin the Pedigree Barley has yielded from 5 to 20 bu. more than common varieties, and the members of the Wisconsin Experiment Association reported yields from 35 to 65 bushels per acre. The average yield of it in Wisconsin for 5 years has been 36½ bushels per acre and the average yield of common varieties 20 bushels during the same time.

Pedigree Barley grows taller than any other 6-rowed sort and has very stiff straw, which stands up better than that of Oderbrucker. The heads are unusually large and long and are completely filled out with very plump grain, which is very uniform in size, brighter and whiter than that of most other sorts and very attractive. It is a barley the farmers can depend upon to produce a big crop.

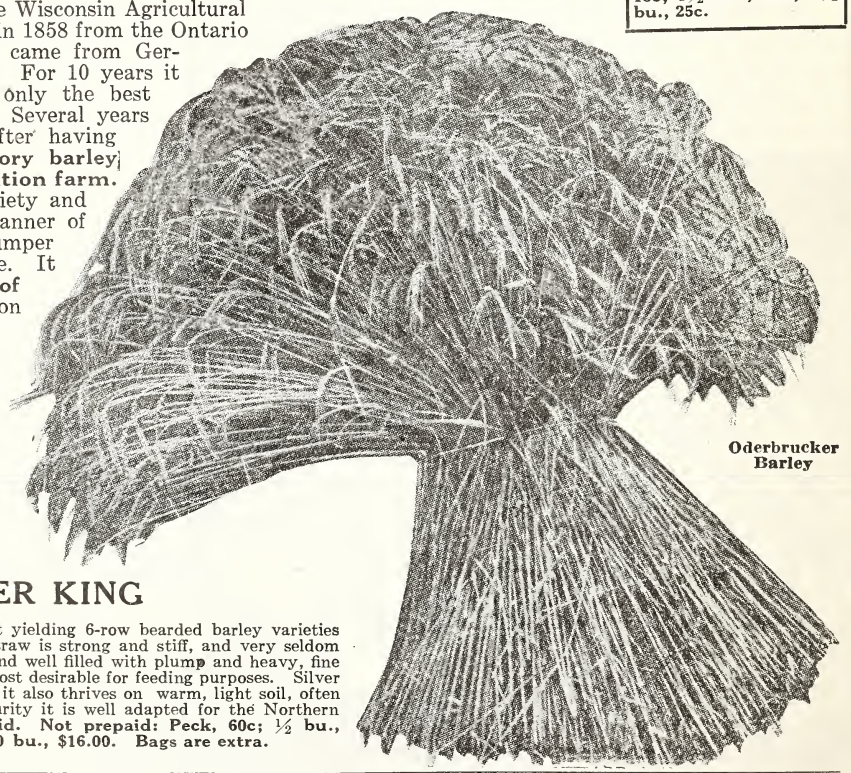
4282—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 55c; ½ bu., 90c; 1 bu., $1.50; 2½ bu., $3.65; 5 bu., $7.00; 10 bu., $13.50. Bags are extra.

Bags Extra on Barley: ½ bu. burlap, 15c; 1 bu. 18c; 1½ bu., 20c; 2½ bu., 25c.

ODERBRUCKER or WISCONSIN No. 55 BARLEY

Developed by Prof. R. A. Moore, of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station from a variety received in 1858 from the Ontario Agricultural College; this barley originally came from Germany, and is known there as Oderbrucker. For 10 years it was grown at the Wisconsin station,and only the best selected for seed for the following season. Several years ago it was introduced by Prof. Moore after having proven at that time **the most satisfactory barley from all points of view grown on the station farm.**

Oderbrucker is a 6-rowed, bearded variety and the same as the Mandscheuri in season, manner of growth and general appearance, but has a plumper and heavier kernel and is more productive. It also proved to be superior for **stiffness of straw** and **rust resistance** to any variety on test at the experiment station. When introducing it, Prof. Moore called this variety **"the greatest combination barley for malting and feeding purposes in the United States,"** stating that it contains 15 per cent protein or nearly double the amount found in most other varieties. **4281—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 50c; ½ bu., 80c; 1 bu., $1.45; 2½ bu. $3.50; 5 bu., $6.75; 10 bu., $13.00. Bags are extra.**



Oderbrucker Barley

SALZER'S SILVER KING

Silver King has proven to be one of the heaviest yielding 6-row bearded barley varieties ever grown. Is very early and of vigorous growth; straw is strong and stiff, and very seldom does a field of this barley lodge; heads are very long and well filled with plump and heavy, fine colored grain which is very rich in protein, making it most desirable for feeding purposes. Silver King is the best barley to sow on heavy, rich soil, but it also thrives on warm, light soil, often outyielding other varieties. Because of its early maturity it is well adapted for the Northern states. Very rust resistant. **4277—Lb.,25c; postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 60c; ½ bu., $1.00; 1 bu., $1.75; 2½ bu., $4.25; 5 bu., $8.25; 10 bu., $16.00. Bags are extra.**

The Wisconsin Pedigree Barley that I bought from you, yielded splendidly.—John L. Smith, Beldenville, Wis.

This Photo was taken from a field at the Fowler Farm, Cass County, N. Dak. The yield of this field was 65 bus. per acre.

SALZER'S GREAT BEARDLESS BARLEY

Salzer's Great Beardless Barley is **the earliest Barley grown.** It is a six rowed variety and differs from all other varieties, except the White Hulless, by its freedom from the troublesome beards. On that account it is not only much more agreeable to handle in threshing but it is also safer and better feed for livestock. Salzer's Great Beardless Barley is a vigorous grower, producing strong, short straw and heavy, well filled heads, averaging about three inches in length. Being a very early variety it can be cut and put out of the way before Wheat and Oats are harvested. It can be grown on most any kind of soil and produces a crop even on light soil which is too poor for Wheat or Oats and on good land it is a heavy cropper and yields reported to us by our customers run all the way from 35 to 65 bus. per acre, and a few much higher. The Barley crop has recently been more remunerative per acre than either Wheat or Flax. Barley has acquired a steadier and stronger demand and it is more generally used every year. It is growing in favor for feeding to stock, especially for hog feeding, as bacon from barley fed hogs is considered of much better quality than that produced from corn. In North Dakota and other western states, Barley as a grain for stall-feeding livestock, seems to be destined to fill the place occupied by corn in states farther south, as feeding trials with horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, at the different western stations have demonstrated. For feeding purposes the Beardless variety is most valuable on account of the absence of beards, many young pigs being lost annually by choking on Barley beards.

Hogs Fatten and are Healthy and Happy on Beardless Barley.

It is also very valuable as a **nurse crop,** it does not stool as much as oats, it rarely lodges, and forms so little shade that it never injures a meadow. Salzer's Great Beardless is the heaviest yielding of the different beardless varieties. Salzer's Great Beardless Barley originated from a six-rowed Barley and in some fields occasionally plants are found with beards showing that this runs back to its parent, but this is no serious detriment, especially not in the yield, and there will be but few bearded heads found in a field, if any, as we have succeeded in removing practically all bearded heads. **Our stock is without doubt the finest and purest in the market.** Sow 3 to 5 pecks per acre for nurse crop and 2 bu. for grain.

4276—Lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 80c; ½ bu., $1.40; 1 bu., $2.50; 2½ bu., $6.10; 5 bus., $12.00; 10 bus., $23.50. Bags extra: ½ bu., 15c; 1 bu., 18c; 1½ bu., 20c; 2½ bu., 25c.

BUCKWHEAT

(Sow about ½ to 1 bushel per acre; 50 pounds in one bushel.)

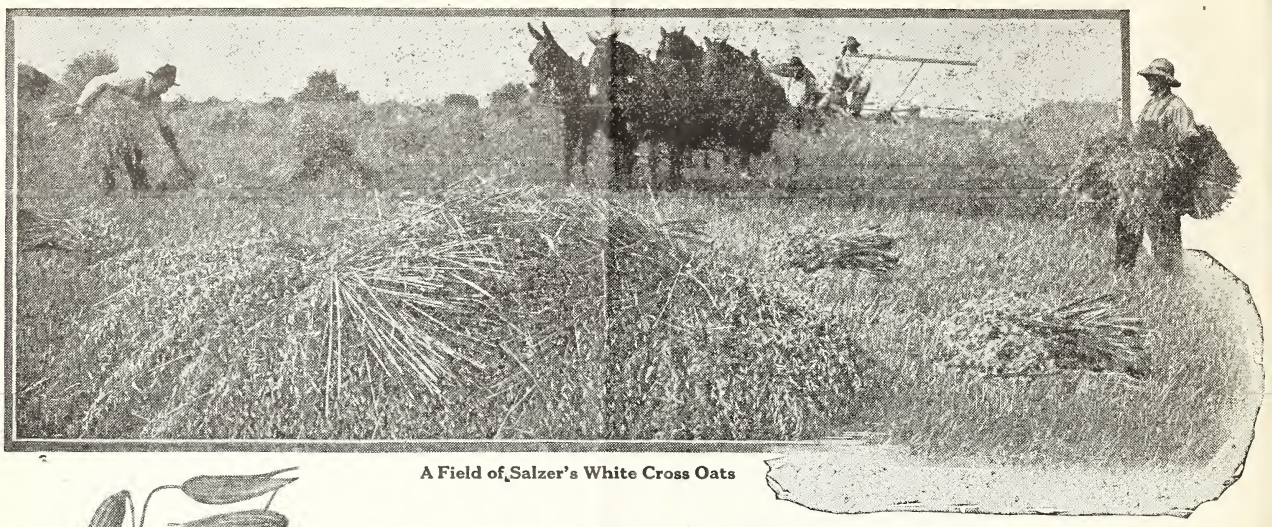
JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT—Buckwheat should be sown about the middle of June. Can be sown after a crop of winter wheat or rye; does well on light soils. Avoid any danger of buckwheat spoiling by threshing as soon as dry.

Our Japanese Buckwheat is a very valuable and popular strain. The fertility of the soil can be retained by sowing it and plowing it under. Equally valuable as a cleaning crop. The large grains are a rich dark color and have a thin hull. Very hardy and productive. It is a cool season crop, and one which may be sown very late in the season and still yield good returns. About a week earlier than Silver Hull, and on that account can be grown farther North. **4329—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 55c; ½ bu. $1.00; 1 bu., $1.60; 2½ bu., $3.85; 5 bu., $7.50; 10 bu., $14.50. Bags Extra: ½ bu., 15c; 1 bu., 18c; 1½ bu., 20c; 2½ bu., 25c.**

SILVERHULL BUCKWHEAT—Little later and with smaller grains than the Japanese, but nevertheless equally as productive; millers like it, claiming that there is little waste to it and it makes white and very nutritious flour. Grain is a beautiful light gray color and thin hulled. Exceptionally fine for bees. **4331—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 50c; ½ bu., 95c; 1 bu., $1.55; 2½ bu., $3.75; 5 bu., $7.25; 10 bu., $14.00. Bags are extra.**

COMMON BUCKWHEAT—Good, clean, Northern grown seed. 4332—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 45c; ½ bu., 85c; 1 bu., $1.50; 2½ bu., $3.60; 5 bu., $7.00; 10 bu., $13.50. Bags are extra.

OATS



A Field of Salzer's White Cross Oats

Salzer's State Pride

SALZER'S WHITE CROSS OATS

Wisconsin Pedigree No. 19—This wonderful new early oat was awarded first premium at the Wisconsin State Fair. Read what the Wisconsin College of Agriculture says about White Cross:

Prof. B. D. Leith, Associate Agronomist at the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, tells how this wonderful new variety originated, writing as follows: "The original cross from which this oat was selected was made in 1911. The parents were Wisconsin Pedigree No. 2, which was a selection from Big Four, and a Sixty Day strain. The Big Four is a high yielding mid-season oat and the Sixty Day is an early, yellow, small-kerneled oat. The object of the cross was to produce a high yielding early white oat, with a taller straw and a larger kernel than is usually found in early oats. The larger kernel and white color make it more attractive than the ordinary early white oat, and the tall straw is particularly desirable in localities where the oat straw is short." This new variety will supplant many of the "old favorites" because of its heavy yielding qualities. Has a branching habit, seldom lodges, and is a good rust-resister. **4625—Lb., 18c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 34c; ½ bu., 58c; 1 bu., (32 lbs.), $1.05; 2½ bu., $2.50; 5 bu., $4.75; 10 bu., $9.00. Bags extra: ½ bu. bag, 15c; 1 bu., 18c; 1½ bu., 20c; 2½ bu., 25c.**

SALZER'S STATE PRIDE OATS

(Wis. Pedigree No. 7) Earliest of All.—Wisconsin is one of the largest oat producing states in the Union and our Experimental Station, knowing the thousands of dollars which would be put in the Wisconsin farmer's pockets by producing an earlier and still a heavy yielding oat, started in breeding this strain in 1911. In test plots it has yielded over 100 bushels to the acre several times and one year 111 bushels. It is the earliest of all oats and best because it is an excellent nurse crop and escapes rust, because of its earliness. A very hardy oat, resistant to heat and lodging, has a very short, stiff straw. In fact, it outyielded all other varieties at the Experimental Station for six years. It is a yellow oat, bright, shining, thin hulled, very meaty and unusually heavy. **4623—Lb., 18c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 34c; ½ bu., 58c; 1 bu., (32 lbs.), $1.05; 2½ bu., $2.50; 5 bu., $4.75; 10 bu., $9.00. Bags extra.**

SALZER'S WHITE BONANZA

Sow Salzer's Tested Seed Oats this year and have better crops than you ever grew before. Our White Bonanza is a late variety, extremely productive, with strong, stiff straw, bearing long heads filled with good-weight grain. It has demonstrated its ability to produce fine crops on sandy land and on the grain producing prairie soils. A dependable oat that ripens in about ninety days. This variety is hardy, having been grown successfully in Canada, in sections about 1,000 miles northwest of La Crosse. "Bonanza" is our own Registered Trade Mark; no one else has the right to use it.

If your own oats are badly stained, run out, or light weight, you cannot afford to sow them when you can get Salzer's White Bonanza,—clean, bright, heavy seed oats. Although a trifle higher priced, their exceptional quality represents a splendid value. **4614—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 40c; ½ bu., 75c; 1 bu., (32 lbs.), $1.25; 2½ bu., $3.00; 5 bu., $5.75; 10 bu., $11.00. Bags extra.**

SWEDISH SELECT OR WISCONSIN No. 5

A splendid variety for upland soils and poor land. The kernel is large, plump and of high nutritive value; of medium length, with a hull a trifle thicker than the old Swedish. Straw is very strong, does not lodge easily and the panicles are large and always well filled. It is a medium maturing type. Rust resistant and not easily susceptible to smut. Has a strong root system. Withstands extreme drought. **4621—Lb., 18c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 35c; ½ bu., 60c; 1 bu., (32 lbs.), $1.10; 2½ bu., $2.65; bu., $5.00; 10 bu., $9.50. Bags extra.**

Planted Salzer's Oats last year and they did remarkably well.—John Rindler, R. D. 1, Box 27, Burkettsville, Ohio.

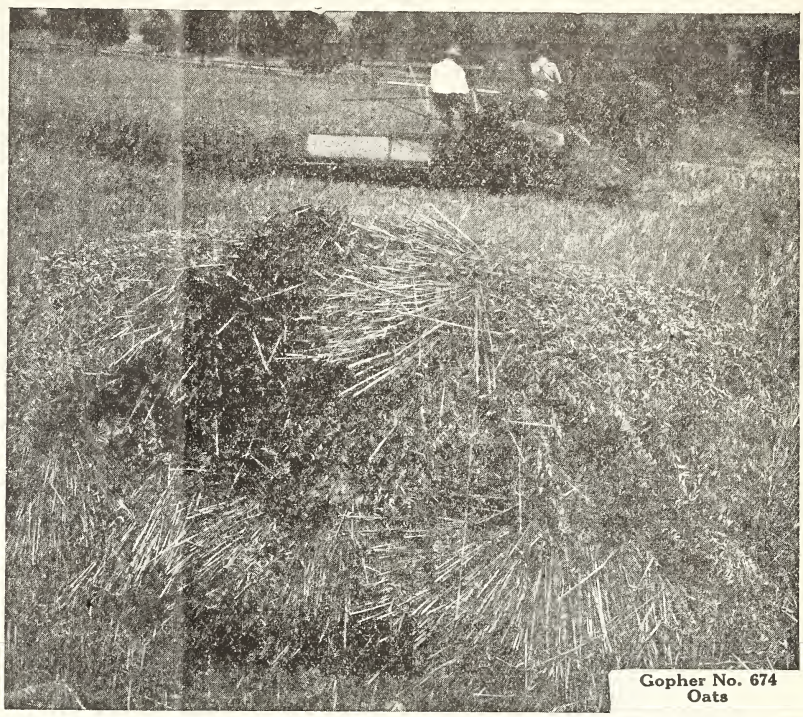
GOPHER NO. 674

A Splendid Variety! The Gopher Oat was discovered in a mixed lot of oats in 1917, by the Minnesota Experiment Station. They then, by a period of selection for six years, developed this variety, and for five years now it has through actual tests, beaten all other varieties.

Gopher Oats is an open white seed, early maturing oat, with remarkably stiff and erect straw. It does not lodge where even the Iowar or Iowa No. 103 lodges, and has outyielded both of these varieties by 3 to 10 bushels per acre. It has a very nice appearance, having a white plump kernel, and has excellent grinding qualities, as it contains very little hull. Send for a free sample of this or any of the other oats!

More oats and barley and less wheat, are grown each year in this section of the country. Very little of the oats are marketed, but are fed to the stock as food of high value. Gopher has proved especially adapted to Wisconsin, South Dakota, Iowa and Minnesota, as it rarely lodges, making it desirable for nurse crops as the small young grass will not be smothered out.

4627—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 40c; ½ bu., 75c; 1 bu., (32 lbs.), $1.25; 2½ bu., $3.00; 5 bu., $5.75; 10 bu., $11.00. Bags extra. See below.



Gopher No. 674 Oats

WISCONSIN PEDIGREE No. 1

This fine variety originated at the Wisconsin Experimental Station, and is one of the most sought after of all oats. It stands up better on rich river bottom land where other varieties usually lodge. Its strong, vigorous root system enables it to withstand drought. Its course, stiff straw permits it to stand up well on rich manured land. Especially recommended for following cultivated crops.

At the Wisconsin Station farm it yielded as much as 110 bushels per acre or 32 per cent more than the average of 42 other varieties. It is earlier than the Swedish Select, has shorter and stiffer straw. Fine plump kernel. Very bright color. **4620—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 35c; ½ bu., 60c; 1 bu., (32 lbs.), $1.10; 2½ bu., $2.65; 5 bu., $5.00; 10 bu., $9.50. Bags extra. See below.**

Salzer's Silvermine Oats

NEW SALZER'S GRANARY FILLER OATS

See front cover for description and price of this new, enormously productive oat. It is one of the very best extra early oats obtainable.

SALZER'S SILVERMINE

This variety is reputed for its heavy yields, and is a fine, attractive white oat, growing robust and vigorous and lodges seldom. The heads are borne low on strong, stiff straw which is unusually bright and clean. The kernels are white, plump, heavy and thin hulled. Endures extremes of dry, wet, hot and cold weather. Immune to a marked degree against the ravages of insects. **4615—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid. Peck, 33c; ½ bu., 55c; 1 bu., (32 lbs.), $1.00; 2½ bu., $2.35; 5 bu., $4.50; 10 bu., $8.50. Bags extra. See below.**

IOWAR

This is the best oat ever developed by the Iowa Experimental Station. It is of the Kherson type, but newer than Iowa 103 or Iowa 105. Iowar is of a fine, white color, has wonderfully stiff straw, quite short, and ripens extremely early. Has given heavy yields in the large number of tests made throughout Iowa and Wisconsin and is better suited to Wisconsin conditions than Iowa 103 which has always given splendid results here. The yield is invariably very satisfactory, running 80 bushels and over, per acre. We recommend this variety very highly and having once grown Iowar, you will be delighted with it and will praise it as highly as the next one. **4624—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 33c; ½ bu., 55c; 1 bu., (32 lbs.), $1.00; 2½ bu., $2.35; 5 bu., $4.50; 10 bu., $8.50. Bags extra. See below.**

SALZER'S BIG FOUR

Named because of the peculiar whorl, making long heads, with usually a dozen side shoots. Big Four Oats has wonderfully stiff straw, withstanding severe winds to a marked degree. This Oat, more than most varieties, withstands bugs, insects, etc., and stands up, growing vigorously, when many other varieties succumb to their ravages. It ripens early—a most desirable feature. The kernels are a beautiful white, plump and long. Thin hull and very meaty. The straw is bright ,clean, erect and highly valuable as forage for stock. **4606—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 33c; ½ bu., 55c; 1 bu., (32 lbs.), $1.00; 2½ bu., $2.35; 5 bu., $4.50; 10 bu., $8.50. Bags extra. See below.**

SALZER'S WHITE KHERSON

(Iowa 103)—A grand oat which has twice carried off sweepstakes at the International Dry Farming Congress. Extremely early; splendid nurse crop; permits early harvesting and late sowing of other crops. Kernels are slender, plump, white, and thin-hulled. Heavy yielder. **4622—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck 33c; ½ bu., 55c; 1 bu., (32 lbs.), $1.00; 2½ bu., $2.35; 5 bu., $4.50; 10 bu., $8.50. Bags extra. See below.**

Add extra for bags for Oats: ½ bu. bag 15c; 1 bu., 18c; 1½ bu., 20c; 2½ bu. bag, 25c.

Sow 1½ bu. per acre.
60 lbs. in one bu.

WHEAT

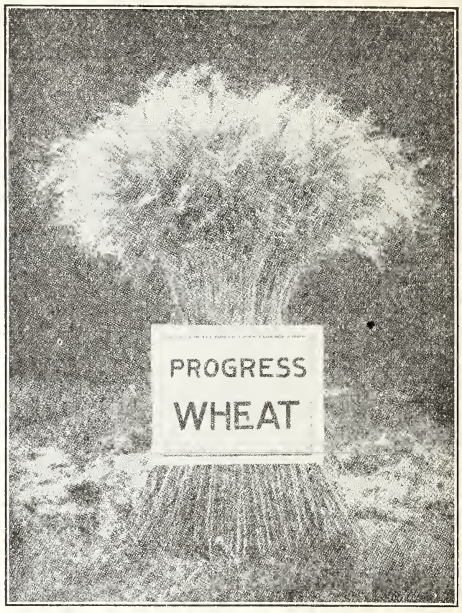
PROGRESS WHEAT

The new rust-resistant wheat!

Bags Extra For Wheat: ½ bu., 15c; 1 bu., 18c; 2½ bu., 40c.

This new bearded spring wheat, Wisconsin Pedigree No. 1611, is a pure line or pedigree selection from the early Java. The kernels are medium large, dark amber, and somewhat tapering. It is a high yielder, rust resistant, and is of superior milling quality. Particularly good for northern Wisconsin.

4763—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck: 95c; ½ bu., $1.65; 1 bu. $2.95; 2½ bu., $7.25; 5 bu., $14.25; 10 bu., $28.00. Bags Extra. See above.



MARQUIS

It outyields any other Bald Spring Wheat grown under the same conditions. Farmers who need new strains of Wheat can ill afford not to grow Marquis. This variety holds the World's Championship for the best appearing and best milling wheat. Originally introduced from Canada, where early ripening Wheats are an absolute necessity.

Marquis is a cross between Calcutta, Hard Red and Red Fife, a combination of earliness, yield and high quality. Kernels are beautiful dark red, hard, of large size, attractive shape and color. Heads are exceptionally large, beardless and practically rust proof. Smooth, yellow chaff which hugs the kernel closely, thus resisting frost. Does not thresh out in the wind. Straw medium in height and very stiff. One other point, viz.—no matter what the growing condition, no matter how miserable the size—Marquis kernels usually retain their plumpness—hence its high milling value.

Marquis Wheat

4751—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 70c; ½ bu., $1.25; 1 bu., $2.25; 2½ bu., $5.50; 5 bu., $10.75; 10 bu., $21.00. Bags Extra. See above.

EARLY JAVA OR BEARDED JOHNSON

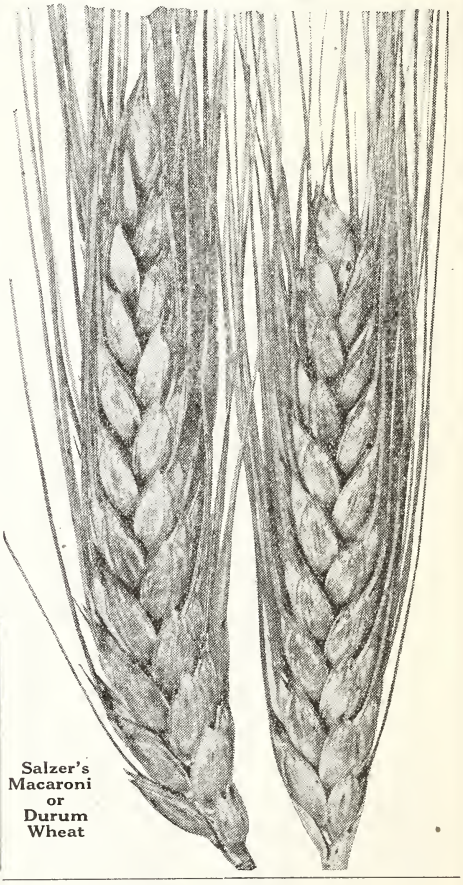
Its points of merit are many, principally its extreme earliness, being earlier than Marquis. It has a very stiff straw with well-filled, long-bearded heads. The berry is round and plump. It is extremely hardy and of a first-class milling quality. It is a splendid yielder. Sow 1½ bu. per acre.

4744—Price, Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 85c; ½ bu., $1.50; 1 bu., $2.75; 2½ bu., $6.75; 5 bu., $13.25 10 bu., $26.00. Bags Extra. See above.

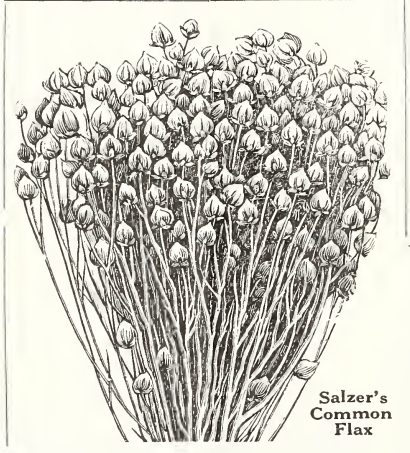
MACARONI OR DURUM

The exclusive advantages of this variety are its great drought resistance and rust proof characteristics. The manufacture of Macaroni and by-products keep it in great demand. Its productiveness makes it one of the most profitable wheats to grow.

Macaroni Wheat has compactly formed bearded heads; the grain is large, hard and glossy, of yellowish color, often translucent. The grain is very large and does not stool very heavily. **4750—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 75c; ½ bu., $1.35; 1 bu., $2.50; 2½ bu., $6.10; 5 bu., $12.00; 10 bu., $23.50. Bags Extra. See above.**



Salzer's Macaroni or Durum Wheat



Salzer's Common Flax

COMMON FLAX

In procuring flax seed, be sure you get good, healthy, clean seed. We offer clean and healthy seed only, of the best quality, grown on clean and new land, at a price which is very reasonable. About 28 lbs., sow one acre; 56 pounds in one bushel. **4450—Lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 95c; ½ bu., $1.65; 1 bu., $3.00; 2½ bu., $7.35; 5 bu., $14.50; 10 bu., $28.50. Bags are extra as for Wheat.**

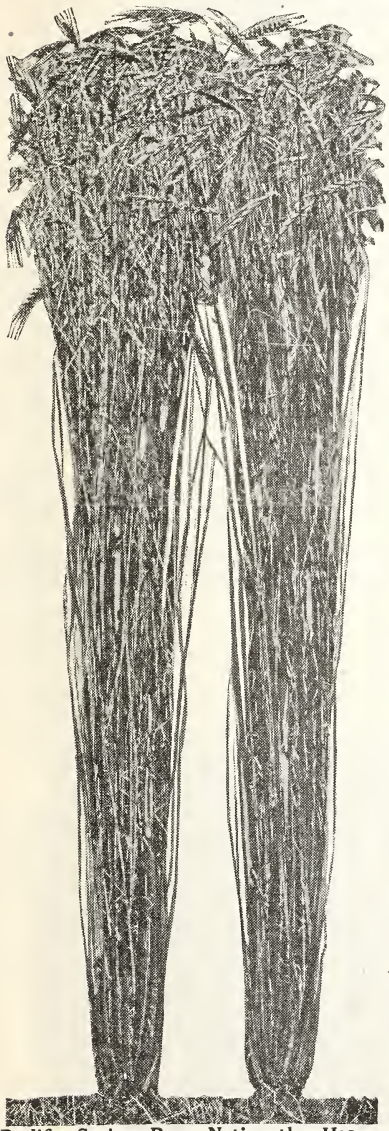
Salzer's Dwarf Victoria Rape

RAPE

Every farmer should have a field of rape. There is nothing that will make as quick pasture and it is very valuable feed. It is ideal for sheep pasture, and is also now largely sown for hogs and cattle. Dwarf Essex Rape furnishes an immense amount of green feed, and its nutritive value is nearly twice that of clover. It may be sown in the following ways: 1. In the early spring for sheep and hogs pasture, 5 to 10 pounds per acre. 2. With spring grain, 2 pounds per acre, to provide sheep pasture after harvest. In this case do not sow the rape until the grain begins to come up. 3. Alone in June or July, on newly plowed land. 4. With corn just before the last cultivation. 5. With rye, in August or September, for late pasture.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

One of the most valuable of forage crops and the greatest late season crop that can be grown. May be sown any time from early spring until August and is a success on nearly every soil in the United States and Canada. Pasturing hogs is the cheapest way of producing pork, and for the purpose, Rape is absolutely unexcelled. It thrives splendidly in cool weather. Sixty bushel of oats and 18 ton of rape per acre have been grown, without interfering with the harvesting of the oats, and the rape afterwards producing 18 ton of forage. Salzer's Dwarf Essex is genuine Holland grown—grown on our own farms in Holland and imported. Quality is the finest. Sow 5 lbs. per acre. **4666—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 65c; 10 lbs., $1.10; 25 lbs., $2.60; 50 lbs., $4.75; 100 lbs., $9.00. Bags Extra: ½ bu., 15c; 1 bu., 18c; 2½ bu., 40c.**



Prolific Spring Rye. Notice the Heavy Stooling Propensities.

SALZER'S DWARF VICTORIA RAPE

By planting Salzer's Rape Seed, you can secure two crops from the same land; it produces pasture weeks after all other forage plants have been killed by frost; it is better than any other forage for hogs and sheep; it is a succulent nutritious food for all live stock; sown in corn at the last cultivation it will produce a growth of 15 to 20 inches of the finest forage; it gives you large yields at low cost; it is indispensable to live stock raising. Genuine Holland grown. **4667—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 70c; 10 lbs., $1.20; 25 lbs., $2.85; 50 lbs., $5.20; 100 lbs., $9.90. Bags Extra: ½ bu., 15c; 1 bu., 18c; 2½ bu., 40c.**

SALZER'S SPRING RYE

Rye produces a crop that can be relied upon regardless of drouth, wet, cold, or excessive heat conditions and many weed-infested farms have been cleared by growing this grain. As a fertilizer it is a wonder; it can be grown on thinner land than other cereals; as a feed for growing pigs, you cannot beat rye. If you have any thin clay points on your farm, there is the place to plant rye. Don't let any land go to waste. It can be sown at the same time when Spring Wheat is sown, at the rate of about two bushels per acre if sown alone, but it is much used as a forage crop and grown together with vetches and oats at the rate of ½ bu. per acre. It can be sown later than other spring grain and on that account it is much used as a catch crop where winter grain has been killed out. 56 pounds in one bushel. **4672—Salzer's Prolific—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 70c; ½ bu., $1.25; 1 bu., $2.25; 2½ bu., $5.50; 5 bu., $10.75; 10 bu., $21.00. Bags Extra: ½ bu., 15c; 1 bu., 18c; 2½ bu., 40c.**

SPRING SPELTZ, OR EMMER

Kernels of Speltz in the Hull

Speltz, also known as Emmer, is adapted to a wide range of soil and climate, it resists extremes of weather, it is of excellent feeding value and it yields much more heavily than Oats or Barley. Speltz is comparatively new in this country, but each season emphasizes its value and sees production increasing. It is a Russian cereal closely resembling Barley, although it is a species of Wheat. It is a hardier plant than wheat and will give better results on poor soil and in a cold, dry climate, than any other cereal. The straw is shorter and stands up better, it is more drought, rust and smut resistant than wheat, and it is not as easily damaged by rain in wet districts during harvest time.

Let Salzer's Speltz help you cut down your feed bills by giving you heavy yields of the most nutritious feed. It will grow any place on earth where grain can be raised and it grows where wheat, oats and barley would be a failure; it is the most profitable hay and grain food on earth; it ripens early and neither rusts, blights, nor lodges; it is relished by all classes of stock; it is splendid for hay and fattens in the green state; it is a sure crop, hardy and prolific; it outyields Wheat or Barley and is a better feed; it is good for pasture and is a heavy stooler; after harvesting a heavy crop of grain you have the straw, which makes good winter roughage; if you are caught in a pinch without hay, Speltz makes good; it is rich in protein, and all live stock, cattle, hogs, poultry, etc., relish and thrive on it.

Sow on ground prepared as you would for barley, wheat or oats, either broadcast or drill, at the rate of 60 to 80 lbs. Frost will not damage early planting. Cut the grain when it is a little past the milk stage, when it will make a splendid grain and lots of straw.

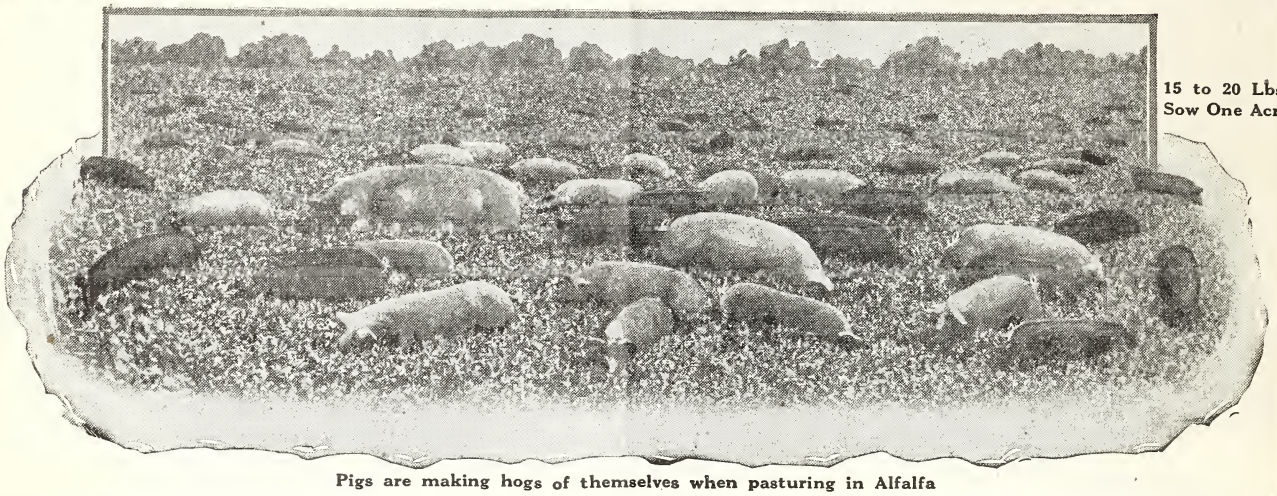
4697—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 35c; 10 lbs., 55c; 25 lbs., $1.10; 50 lbs., $1.70; 100 lbs., $2.90. Bags Extra: ½ bu., 15c; 1 bu., 18c; 1½ bu., 20c; 2½ bu., 25c.

Tried your Billion Dollar Grass last year and now I want enough for 30 acres.—Sand Springs Home Farms, Box 6, Sand Springs, Okla.

RADIUM BRAND

ALFALFA

INOCULATE THIS SEED WITH NITRAGIN



15 to 20 Lbs. Sow One Acre

Pigs are making hogs of themselves when pasturing in Alfalfa

SALZER'S NORTHERN GROWN ALFALFA

Alfalfa is the principal leguminous forage crop on all continents of the world, it is the greatest money crop in the United States, making it possible to grow a greater number of hogs, horses, cattle and sheep than ever before. Alfalfa is a soil-builder and a soil-enricher; the roots often reach a length of 16 feet and more. The root system loosens the soil for the roots of the next crop and brings the phosphorous and potash to the surface of the soil, and the plant absorbs nitrogen from the air and stores it in the ground.

However, success with alfalfa depends somewhat upon the grower. It gives best results on deep, friable soils having a firm, compact subsoil. Drained bottom lands are good, but lands slightly rolling or level and well drained are best—it requires the richest and best drained soil on your farm. It will not grow on acid soil. If your soil is acid, lime it with 1 to 2 tons lime per acre before planting alfalfa. If a weedy soil must be used it should be plowed several months before seeding, and several crops of weeds destroyed by harrowing. The seed bed should be worked into a fine state of cultivation and any extra work in this respect will more than repay you by the extra yield, for one of the first considerations is to get rid of the weeds. For best results, inoculate your seed—the cost is nominal and your seed must be pure, clean, and unadulterated. Salzer's Northern Grown Seed is the finest quality and the very best that you can buy. Sow 15 to 20 pounds per acre between May 15 and June 15th, covering ¾ inch deep on clay ,and 1½ inches deep on sandy soil. In some sections it can be planted in April. Sowing with a nurse crop is popular and beardless barley, wheat, and rye are better for the purpose than oats. In using a nurse crop the alfalfa and grain should be sown separately and not first mixed. In cutting for hay, the best time is just as the young shoots of the next crop are commencing to start.

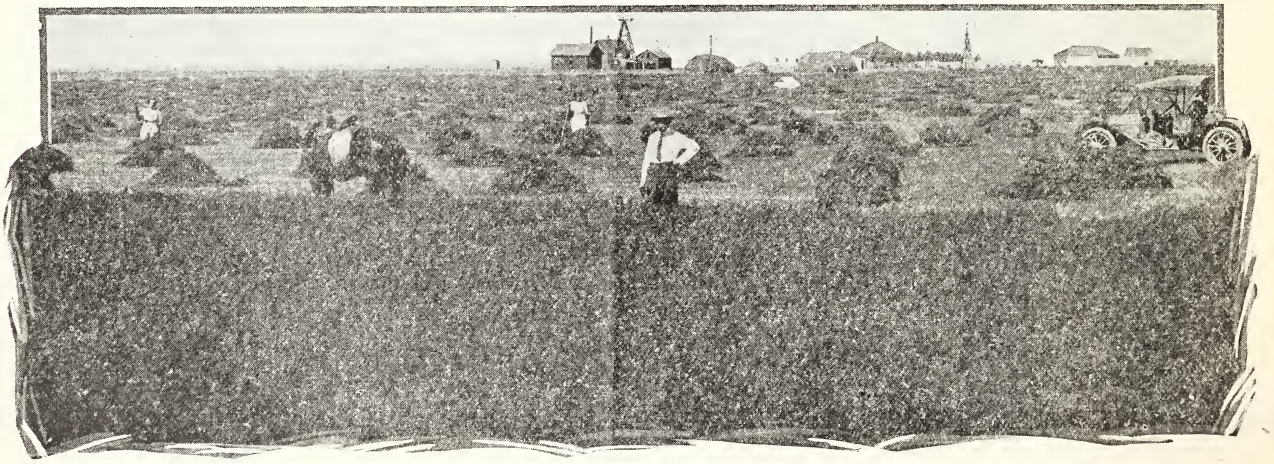
Salzer's Northern Grown Alfalfa can be grown in every state in the Union; it will grow three to five crops a year; produces 3 to 7 tons of hay per acre; it furnishes more feed per acre than any other forage; in money value it is worth more than clover or timothy; it enriches the soil and the long roots act as a subsoiler. Salzer's Northern Grown Alfalfa has a single tap root, sometimes 15 feet long. Many prefer a branching root system, but our Northern Grown is successful near the Canadian line and is cheaper in price. Yields heavily. Prepare your seed bed carefully, have sweet rich, well drained soil, plant the best seed possible, Salzer's, and once grown on your and, you will never again be without alfalfa. Never sow Alfalfa on low, flat wet soils.

4215—NORTHERN GROWN, RADIUM, Idaho Verified Origin. Lb., 55c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., $2.05; Peck., $5.40; ½ bu., $10.50; 1 bu. (60 lbs.), $20.45; 100 lbs., $33.50. Bags extra.

FACTS ABOUT ALFALFA

1. There is no state in the Union in which alfalfa cannot be successfully grown.
2. Alfalfa produces from 3 to 7 tons hay to the acre.
3. It has as much protein as wheat bran.
4. Over 500 stalks have been grown from one seed.
5. It does not exhaust but it enriches the soil.
6. It can be ground into meal to feed hogs and chickens.
7. It will grow 3 to 5 crops a year.
8. Alfalfa in money value is worth 45 per cent more than other Clovers and 60 per cent more than Timothy.
9. Ten milch cows can be fed on less than 2 acres by soiling.
10. One acre will pasture 20 hogs for 6 months.
11. Three pounds per day makes a full feed for fattening lambs.
12. Four to five pounds per day make a full feed for fattening aged sheep.
13. Thirty-five pounds per day make a full feed for fattening steers.
14. A lamb will winter and thrive on 3 pounds a day.
15. Sheep fed with alfalfa will gain from 8 to 15 pounds in 75 days and will double with small grain ration added.
16. Lambs wintered on alfalfa will produce one to two pounds more of wool than when on the ranch.
17. Alfalfa is a fine poultry feed when cut fine, and this is also a good way to feed it to hogs in winter.
18. Fed to dairy cows alfalfa maintains the flow of milk equal to June grass for nearly the whole year. It can be chopped fine with corn meal. Such a mixture is worth more per pound than the original corn meal.
19. Its long, branching roots, penetrating far down, push and crowd the earth this way and that, and thus constitute a gigantic subsoiler. These become an immense magazine of fertility. As soon as cut, they begin to decay and liberate the vast reservoir for fertilizing matter below the plow, to be drawn upon by other crops for years to come.

4213—NORTHERN GROWN, RADIUM, Montana Verified Origin. Lb., 60c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., $2.15; peck, $5.60; ½ bu., $10.90; bu., (60 lbs.), $21.35; 100 lbs., $34.95. Bags extra: ½ bu. bag, 15c; 1 bu., 18c; 2½ bu. bag, 40c.



A Field of Salzer's Northern Grown Alfalfa

I had very good results with your Alfalfa Seed on my farm in Wisconsin.—G. Klusmeyer, 169 Locust St., Chicago, Ills.

SALZER'S LISCOM

Liscom Alfalfa was named after G. W. Liscom, who had a ranch on the Tongue River, in Custer County Montana. He planted this alfalfa there some forty years ago. His first field, which is some 30 acres large, is still standing and is more than forty-three years old. This probably is the oldest field of alfalfa in the state of Montana. Withstands the extremes of temperature of 40 degrees below zero in winter and 100 degrees above zero in summer. It has yielded big crops of hay every season, and is now still in first-class condition. Our seed is grown in Montana and Dakotas.

4208—RADIUM LISCOM: Lb., 65c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., $2.75; 15 lbs., $7.40; ½ bu., $14.50; 1 bu., $28.55; 100 lbs., $47.00. Bags extra.

FANCY WESTERN

Of strong vitality; very hardy and vigorous, withstanding cold and climatic conditions. It has proven itself perfectly hardy in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan and the Dakotas, yielding in these states from 2½ to 6 tons per acre. Our seed was grown in Kansas.

The fields from which the seed was taken are all more than ten years old and entirely free of noxious weeds. This seed is a bright yellow.

4222—RADIUM. Lb., 48c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., $1.90; 15 lbs., $4.85; ½ bu., $9.45; 1 bu., $18.35; 100 lbs., $30.00. Bags extra.

SALZER'S COSSACK ALFALFA

SEE BACK COVER FOR DESCRIPTION.

HARDY MONTANA DRY LAND ALFALFA

Unirrigated lands in the North develop a different type of alfalfa than irrigated soil. The plants produce heavy foliage and more seed and also contain considerable more protein than those raised under irrigation, just as it is with wheat.

Our Hardy Dry Land Common Alfalfa Seed was grown in the dry high land districts of Montana. The annual rainfall in that country is about 15 inches. The plants are grown in rows and are cultivated. A crop of hay (two cuts) in Montana on dry land averages from 3 to 4 tons per acre.

Salzer's Hardy Montana Alfalfa Seed has a decided superiority in its ability to withstand the melting rays of the hot sun for months at a time, when many others would wilt and droop.

4210—Price of Radium Hardy Montana Dry Land Alfalfa: Lb., 55c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., $2.25; 15 lbs., $5.90; ½ bu., $11.50; 1 bu., $22.55; 100 lbs., $37.00. Bags extra.

SALZER'S GRIMM ALFALFA

The illustration shows a typical plant of Grimm Alfalfa taken from the field of Dr. Sudduth at his ranch in Yellowstone County, Mont. The plant was 2 years old, 3 feet high and 4 feet in diameter. It shows the branching root system with small tap-root, the underground, spreading crown, the heavy stooling (there are more than 500 shoots on one root), the heavy seed crop and the abundant forage.

Grimm Alfalfa has been tried in all of the Northern States, in Alaska, in Canada and also in the Northern States of Europe and wherever it was planted it proved the hardiest variety known. No other Alfalfa has such a record of hardiness and drought resisting quality and productiveness as Grimm.

Grimm Alfalfa was brought to Carver County, Minnesota, by Wendelin Grimm in 1857 from Southern Germany. Grimm planted the seed on his farm there, harvested what he could of it and by doing this repeatedly as the years passed by, nature weeded out the tender plants, but the hardier ones persisted, and in this way a hardy strain of Alfalfa was worked up, which promises to reclaim the whole Northern country, including Alaska and Canada, to the edge of the Arctic Circle.

Grimm Alfalfa is grown extensively in Montana and Dakota, where the most extreme conditions of heat, drought, and cold exist. One hundred degrees in summer and 50 degrees below in winter without damaging the Alfalfa! No matter where you live you can grow Salzer's Grimm Alfalfa. Never winter-kills, no re-seeding, always makes a crop, the older it is the better it gets. Our seed is pure; grown in cold Montana and the cold Dakotas. Alfalfa grown there will also grow anywhere else where sown. The seed we offer is Montana, Idaho, or Dakota grown, **certified by the State authorities to be the genuine Grimm Alfalfa,** and is put up in sealed bags of 30, 60, and 150 lbs. In smaller lots, we break the seals and ship in our own bags, under our own seals.

4203—Montana Grown—Certified Red Tag, in 30 and 60 lb. sealed bags; Lb., 69c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., $2.95; Peck (15 lbs.), **$8.00; ½ bu., $15.75; 1 bu., $30.95; 100 lbs., $51.00. Bags extra.**

4224—Idaho Grown—Certified Red Tag, in 30 and 60 lb. sealed bags; lb., 68c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., $2.85; Peck (15 lbs.), **$7.85; ½ bu., $15.45; 1 bu., $30.35; 100 lbs., $50.00. Bags extra.**

4223—Dakota Grown—Certified Red Tag, in 30 and 60 lb. sealed bags; lb., 70c, Postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., $3.00; Peck (15 lbs.), **$8.15; ½ bu., $16.10; 1 bu., $31.55; 100 lbs., $52.00. Bags extra.**

4207—Uncertified Grimm (not for sale in Wisconsin). **Lb., 63c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., $2.65; Peck** (15 lbs.), **$7.10; ½ bu., $13.95; 1 bu., $27.35; 100 lbs., $45.00. Bags extra.**

IDAHO BLACKFOOT GRIMM ALFALFA

The Blackfoot Idaho Grimm Alfalfa seed is produced by an organization of Idaho growers who can all positively trace their seed back to the original Grimm stock of Carver County, Minnesota. These growers have had their fields inspected by the state authorities, for the Grimm characteristics and also for weeds, and the seed finally examined and certified by the State Seed Analyst, after being thoroughly cleaned and scarified.

We have an elegant lot of this seed this year which comes to us put up in sealed bags of 30 and 60 pounds so that you are sure of getting the genuine Idaho State Certified Grimm Alfalfa. In lots of less than 30 pounds, we break the seals and ship in our bags, under our own seals. In purchasing Grimm Alfalfa Seed, you want the true, genuine Grimm seed, and the sealed bags in which we sell them is your best protection.

4204—Certified Idaho Blackfoot Grimm: Lb., 73c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., $3.15; 15 lbs., $8.60; ½ bu., $16.90; 1 bu., $33.35; 100 lbs., $55.00. Bags extra.

Bags Extra: ½ bu., 15c; 1 bu., 18c; 2½ bu., 40c.

INOCULATE ALFALFA SEED WITH NITRAGIN

A Field of Hardy Montana or Dry Land Alfalfa

Your Grimm Alfalfa Seed gave me the most beautiful Alfalfa Field in the county.—Mrs. W. M. Cray, R. D. 2, Caldwell, Idaho.

CLOVER

All of our Clover is Strictly Wisconsin or Minnesota grown and is very hardy.

Clovers are perhaps one of the most widely grown of the legumes. Clover is used as a hay, pasture, and soiling crop and often used as green manure to plow under, as the nitrogen gathering bacteria on its roots are wonderful soil enrichers for future crops. It is the hay crop of the pioneer. The frontier life of American farming is in the cut-over land areas of the Northern states, and on these newly cleared lands clover often grows like a weed and yields abundantly. Clover may be grown successfully on many fields where alfalfa fails. In buying clovers, insist upon the best seeds. Salzer's Clover Seeds are good, pure, fresh, healthy, solid seeds, and it should be the final results to you, Mr. Farmer, that should influence you in purchasing your seeds, and not the initial cost of them.

SALZER'S MEDIUM RED

Medium Red Clover is one of the most important clovers for general use. It lives two years or more; grows about two feet high; makes two crops a year, yielding about three tons of cured hay per acre. Clover hay is very nutritious, stock fed on it requiring less grain. For soiling crops it is much used and is very valuable for green manuring, adding humus and nitrogen to the soil and thereby providing rich food for the crops which follow, saving the cost of fertilizers or the expense of using farm manure. It does well on a great variety of soils and it thrives most luxuriantly on strong, well-drained loams. In the Northern states Red Clover is mostly sown in the spring, as early as possible.

Bags Extra: ½ bu., 15c; 1 bu., 18c; 2½ bu., 40c.

For hay, it is often sown with Orchard and Tall Meadow Grass, as the three ripen at the same time and give a heavier yield and a better quality hay. When sown alone, sow 10 to 12 pounds per acre. The Wisconsin Seed Law requires 95 per cent purity and 90 per cent germination, and freedom from noxious weeds. Salzer quality not only meets these requirements, but exceeds them.

4243—Radium. Lb., 50c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., $2.30; 15 lbs., $6.05; ½ bu., $11.85; 1 bu., $23.15; 100 lbs., $38.00. Bags Extra. 4242—Superior. Lb., 48c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., $2.25; 15 lbs., $5.90; ½ bu., $11.50; 1 bu., $22.55; 100 lbs., $37.00. Bags Extra.

Medium Red Clover

INOCULATE CLOVER SEED WITH NITRAGIN

Mammoth Red or Sapling Clover

SALZER'S MAMMOTH RED CLOVER

INOCULATE THIS SEED WITH NITRAGIN

Mammoth Red Clover is quite distinct from Medium, being larger, of coarser and more robust growth, and two to three weeks later. It is also more hardy, stands frost better and is more permanent. On rich, loamy soils it attains an immense growth, yielding much more bulk than medium clover, but makes only one crop, and pasture after that. It grows well on land too poor and too low for Medium Red, and is, therefore, largely used to restore fertility to worn out soil. It is especially used by farmers for a permanent hog pasture. It grows tall and our strains are extremely leafy and bushy. For silage and plowing under it is immensely popular. Salzer's Radium strain frequently grows 4 to 5 feet tall. Mammoth Red Clover should be in every permanent pasture, as it retains its greenness throughout the summer and furnishes a larger amount of forage.

4237—Radium. Lb., 55c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., $2.35; 15 lbs., $6.20; ½ bu., $12.15; 1 bu., $23.75; 100 lbs., $39.00. Bags Extra.

4236—Superior. Lb., 53c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., $2.30; 15 lbs., $6.05; ½ bu., $11.85; 1 bu., $23.15; 100 lbs., $38.00. Bags Extra.

CRIMSON OR GIANT INCARNATE

Valuable for Pasture, Green Forage, Hay and Quickly Restoring Worn-Out Soils. Forms upright branching plants, about 2 to 3 feet high. It roots very deeply and is a bountiful provider of nitrogen. It grows most luxuriantly on fertile loam, yet it will thrive better on thinner and poorer soil than Red Clover Plowing under a good crop of Crimson Clover is equivalent to about 20 tons of stable manure per acre. It is a cheap source of nitrogen and has restored to profitable cultivation thousands of acres of poor land.

In the Northern and Central states many sow in spring, as it is liable to freeze out in winter; in the Southern and Eastern states it is sown in fall; 12 lbs. of seed are used per acre. Should be cut for hay or silage before flowers commence to mature. **4228—Radium. Lb., 32c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., $1.40; 15 lbs., $3.35: ½ bu., $6.45; 1 bu., $12.35; 100 lbs., $20.00. Bags Extra.**

RADIUM BRAND

I wish you could have seen the fine field of Clover I had, your seed.—John Dahmer, Dahmer, W. Va.

WHITE SWEET CLOVER

THE GREAT PASTURE FOR HOGS

Great Sheep and Horse Pasture

Sweet Clover is grown for **bees, for hay** and for **green forage,** but its greatest importance is in its value as a **pasture plant** and as a **fertilizer.** Sweet Clover grows in all parts of the U. S. Always sow a little with all spring sown grain. It ranks as one of the highest fertilizers of any of the leguminous crops.

It is a biennial leguminous plant of tall, shrub-like growth, somewhat like a coarse alfalfa growing 8 to 10 feet high. Its blossoms which rarely appear until the second year, are white and give a strong smell of honey, quite perceptible some distance away. If not allowed to reseed, it will die out the second year.

Soil.—Sweet Clover thrives on the poorest, sandy soil and on dry hill sides, where no other clover will grow; in the west where irrigation forced the alkali to the surface with the result that it has killed all vegetation except some saltweeds, sweet clover is the only plant that will grow and make a good yield. It will endure as much drought as alfalfa, does better on wet soil than the latter, and it stands more heaving and frost than red or alsike clover. Wherever it has grown for two or more years it has left a rich spot which is readily taken up by other crops. Seed may be sown from early spring until late fall. Sow 15 lbs. per acre, ½ inch deep. Sub-soil should be very compact, for best results.

As a Fertilizer Sweet Clover ranks the highest of leguminous crops. Like all plants of this class it has the abillity to gather nitrogen, the dearest of all fertilizers, from the air, and enriches the soil with it, but it is different from all other legumes in its **remarkable root development.** All other clovers have slender, fibrous roots which are slow to decay, but Sweet Clover develops clusters of fleshy roots, which reach many feet into the ground, and which the New York Experimental Station estimated to weigh 20 tons per acre, and these long, fleshy roots decay when two years old, as soon as the seed matures, leaving their nitrogen contents in condition for immediate use, and the soil in the highest state of permeability through their deep penetration. This enormous enrichment of the soil cannot be brought about in any other way at so little cost.

INOCULATE THIS SEED WITH NITRAGIN

A Weed Eradicator—Sweet clover, when once fairly started, smothers out all weeds by its dense growth.

A Forerunner of Alfalfa is Sweet Clover often called, and correctly so, as a crop of it, if plowed under in Fall, will greatly enrich the soil, and inoculate it with bacteria and will leave the land in splendid condition for a good crop of alfalfa.

As a pasture plant Sweet Clover is most valuable. It is the first forage plant in Spring that affords green food to animals and the last one that is killed by frost, and in midsummer, too, it is cheerfully green when all grasses are dry and parched. Its grazing capacity is one beast per acre. It grows very rapidly, and as soon as it is 5 to 6 inches tall, the cattle should be turned on, as tramping the ground suits it and it should never be allowed to grow very tall or it will get hard and woody; if kept eaten down not very close to the ground the plants will throw out fresh growth on all side as fast as eaten off, thus furnishing a constant supply of tender growth until frost.

Cattle not accustomed to it do not always eat it readily at first but soon acquire a taste for it and prefer it then to all other plants; it gives the milk and butter a most delicious flavor and cattle although they fill up on it to the highest pitch, never bloat. It is always relished by horses and sheep.

Hogs should not be allowed to pasture on Sweet Clover unless they are well ringed as there seems to be something about the large roots that hogs are extremely fond of, and they will dig up every one of them and kill the plants.

Bee Pasture—Sweet Clover blooms the following year after sowing. By the time alsike and white clover and basswood are going out of bloom, about July 1st the sweet Clover comes well into flower, and when pastured or mowed for hay, it will bloom continually until frost. It yields a big crop of honey which is excellent quality, water white, and granulates quite readily.

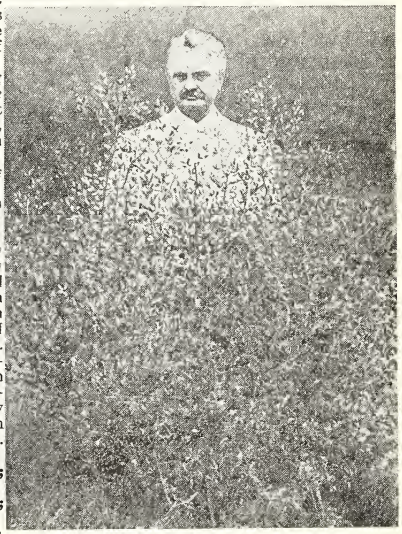
Hay—Sweet Clover should be cut the first season when it shows the maximum growth in fall. The second year it is cut before it comes into full bloom it will then make fine hay which is greedily eaten by all stock; in quality it is second to none and has very much the same feeding value as alfalfa. Lambs fed at the Wyoming Experimental Station with alfalfa and Sweet Clover for comparison showed during a period of 14 weeks an average gain of 30.7 pounds if fed on Sweet Clover and of 34.4 lbs. if fed on alfalfa. In the northern states Sweet Clover is generally pastured until about July, and when stock is taken off, it will grow rapidly and can soon be cut for hay or for seed. Care should be taken not to cut very close to the ground.

RADIUM BRAND

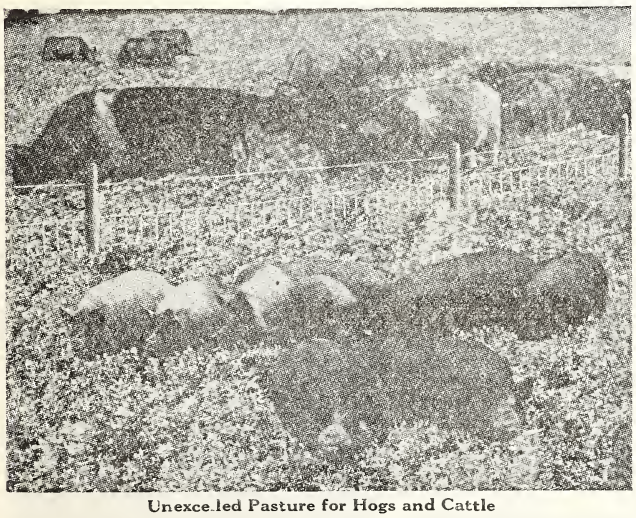
4253—White Sweet Clover: Radium (scarified): Lb., 23c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 85c; 15 lbs., $1.90; ½ bu., $3.60; 1 bu., $6.65; 100 lbs., $10.50. Bags Extra.

4254—White Sweet Clover: Superior (Scarified): Lb., 21c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 80c; 15 lbs., $1.80; ½ bu., $3.40; 1 bu., $6.35; 100 lbs., $10.00. Bags Extra.

Bags Extra: ½ bu., 15c; 1 bu., 18c; 2½ bu., 40c.



One Sweet Clover Plant



Unexcelled Pasture for Hogs and Cattle

GRUNDY COUNTY SWEET CLOVER

This is a comparatively new, white blossom strain, which is two to three weeks earlier than the common white sweet, and not quite as rank a grower. Developed in Grundy County, Illinois, hence its name.

Although it grows to a good height and makes an elegant hay crop, it is not as tall as the common, and is much more easily handled. **It is finer and more leafy, branching thickly about a foot above the ground and making better quality hay, and it yields more seed. Yields of 9 to 15 bu. of seed per acre have been reported.** As the seed is smaller than that of the common strains, it requires less seed to sow an acre, which will appeal to all thrifty farmers. It's one great advantage is its earliness. As it is three weeks earlier, the seed ripens nicely ahead of most of the weeds.

4255—(Scarified): Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 85c; 15 lbs., $1.90; ½ bu., $3.60; 1 bu., $6.65; 100 lbs., $10.50. Bags Extra.

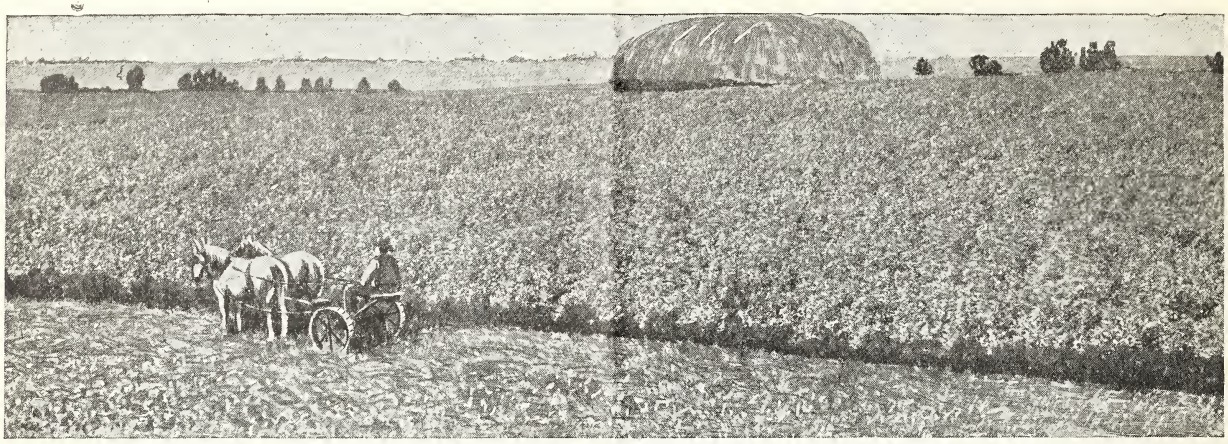
BIENNIAL YELLOW SWEET CLOVER

Is in great demand on account of its earliness, being about two weeks earlier than the white. Does not grow as tall, but makes just as good pasturage as the white. Produces high quality hay. **4258—(Scarified): Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 95c; 15 lbs., $2.10; ½ bu., $3.90; 1 bu., $7.25; 100 lbs., $11.50. Bags Extra.**

SANFOIN CLOVER OR ESPARSETTE

For sandy, sunny soils. Especially valuable for poor land and barren hillsides, but on good land produces large, fine quantities of nutritious fodder. If wanted for hay, cut just before the flowering period. Splendid pasture for sheep, and soiling food for cattle and horses. Sow 20 to 40 lbs. per acre in spring, covering well, with or without a nurse crop. **4265—Lb., 40c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., $1.40; 15 lbs., $3.35; ½ bu., $6.45; 1 bu., $12.35; 100 lbs., $20.00. Bags Extra.**

Everybody asks where we got that beautiful White Sweet Clover and I tell them, "from Salzer's".—Mrs. H. Behnke, R. 2, Box 50, Algona, Ia.



SALZER'S ALSIKE

Alsike Clover is exceptionally leafy, frequently producing as much hay as Mammoth. It is admirably suited to the cool, cold climate of the Northwest. On many soils it produces good crops, on which Red Clover will not grow. Alsike is the most hardy of all clovers. Withstands the severest cold and does not readily winter-kill or heave out of the ground with frost, and readily reseeds itself. Grows about two to three feet high. The stems are thinner than those of Red Clover and the leaves are more numerous

This clover prefers damp, moist, loamy soil, but it will also grow fairly well on stiff clays. Here in the Northwest it is extensively grown mixed with Timothy. Both varieties are well adapted for this soil and they ripen at the same time. Fine for pasture on low grounds, in fact, the only clover that will not kill out on water-soaked soil. Alsike does well if sown with grains, either spring or fall. Should be cut for hay as soon as it is in full bloom and for seed when two-thirds of the heads are ripe. One of the best honey-producing plants that can be grown.

4261—Radium. Lb., 56c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., $2.35; 15 lbs., $6.20; ½ bu., $12.15; 1 bu., $23.75; 100 lbs., $39.00. Bags Extra.

4260—Superior. Lb., 55c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., $2.30; 15 lbs., $6.05; ½ bu., $11.85; 1 bu., $23.15; 100 lbs., $38.00. Bags Extra.

Bags Extra: ½ bu., 15c; 1 bu., 18c; 2 ½ bu., 40c.

Immense Yields of Hay Are the Rule with Alsike

INOCULATE THIS SEED WITH NITRAGIN

SALZER'S GIANT ANNUAL HUBAM CLOVER

It has practically all the merits of other clovers with the added advantage of producing the maximum value the first year. Grows from five to ten feet in height one season. Produces two crops or more a season. Unexcelled as a hay crop in yield and value. Stands out pre-eminently as a soiling crop. Permits of a shorter rotation than other clovers.

CULTURE—If sown in cultivating rows 2 to 3 lbs., will sow one acre. If sown broadcast 10 to 12 lbs. of seed sow one acre. Avoid sour or acid land, if best results are desired. Seed bed should be well worked then rolled until sub-soil is very compact. For a hay crop sow from earliest spring until late in June. Harvest with a grain binder, preferable in the morning while still wet with dew to prevent the seed from shattering.

4232—Radium. Lb., 45c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., $1.90; 15 lbs., $4.85; ½ bu., $9.45; 1 bu., $18.35; 100 lbs., $30.00. Bags extra.

SALZER'S DWARF WHITE DUTCH CLOVER

A low, close-growing clover; round, white heads; very fragrant; best adapted to moist soils, but does well on dry land; excellent as an addition to mixtures for permanent meadows and pastures. For lawns it is also splendidly adapted; indeed, no lawn is considered "quite right" unless it contains some of this hardy White Dutch Clover. As a bee plant it is famous the world over. ¼ pound is sufficient to sprinkle upon a lawn 20x50 feet. For sheep or bee pasturage, sow 12 to 14 lbs. per acre.

4249—Radium. Per oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 18c; lb., 50c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., $2.15; 15 lbs., $5.60; ½ bu., $10.95; 1 bu., $21.35; 100 lbs., $35.00. Bags extra.

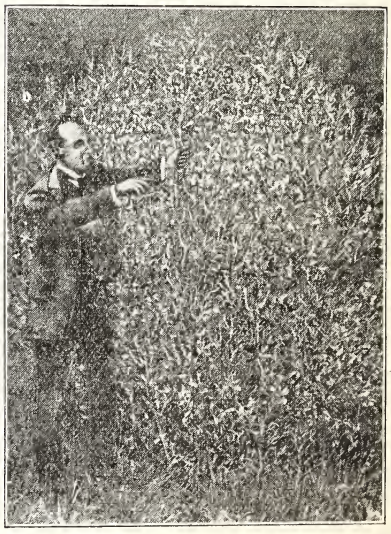
RADIUM BRAND

B ALSIKE AND TIMOTHY MIXTURE

B Alsike and Timothy Mixture contains about 50 per cent Alsike and 50 per cent Timothy; our seed is grown in this neighborhood where most of the farmers grow this mixed seed in preference to other grasses and clovers, as the two varieties are adapted for the same kind of soil, mature at the same time and produce a larger crop of hay or seed than either planted alone. If you plan to grow for hay, then the Alsike-Timothy Mixture will give you splendid satisfaction, and is much cheaper than Alsike sown alone.

It makes hay of superior quality, as Alsike and Timothy "grow hand in hand." If you desire to grow for seed, by all means sow Salzer's Radium Alsike alone, but if you wish it for pasture or hay, use our Alsike-Timothy Mixture. Sow 8 to 12 lbs. per acre.

4225—Lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., $1.25; 10 lbs., $2.30; ½ bu., $5.00; 1 bu., $9.50; 100 lbs., $18.45. Bags extra.



A Plant of Annual Hubam Clover

I have six acres of Salzer's Alsike Clover on a hillside flat that draws much attention. This was mowed twice last year.—Emil P. Ruhter, R. D. 3, Juniata, Neb.

A Field of Timothy

SALZER'S NORTHERN GROWN TIMOTHY

Timothy is the king of all grasses in our country! As a hay crop it has long been the standard and it is adapted to a wider range of conditions and is grown over a wider area than other grasses. Roughly speaking, it is grown principally in the upper half of the country; it does not thrive in the hot climate of the South nor in the arid regions of the West. No other variety of tame grass will stand the extremes of climate as well as Timothy, or compare with it in average yields or feeding value. It produces one of the best qualities of hay; it forms compact stools or broad leaves; it does not produce creeping stems or runners. It luxuriates on clay of moist soil and is unsurpassed on peat, but is not so well suited for light sandy soils. Height 2 to 4 feet. May be sown in the early fall or in spring. If sown alone, sow about 15 pounds per acre. Don't buy any timothy seed just because it's cheap. It doesn't pay, Mr. Farmer! Salzer Quality means good, pure, clean, fresh Northern grown seed and in the end, such seed is many times less expensive than the cheapest seeds you could buy. Salzer's Timothy means 60 years of integrity back of it and means splendid crops.

We take great pride in our Timothy seed. We grow for seed purposes and for that reason **Salzer's Radium Strain of Timothy** is the best the earth can produce, and we are sure there is no **Timothy seed quite so filled with life, so full of** vigor, so hardy and such a tremendous producer as Salzer's Radium Brand. It has a wonderful ability of stooling. We are proud of our reputation on Timothy and Clover, hence challenge the world for an equal, for we believe **Salzer's Radium Strain of Timothy** to be the purest, finest, thriftiest, most productive, vigorous, bushy Timothy on earth! It grows much taller, is more leafy and has heads almost twice the size of Timothy commonly sold by others.

RADIUM BRAND

Pay a little more and buy the best Timothy seed on earth in preference to such as is offered to you by persons who are not growers. Lots and lots of Timothy seed is shipped out by unscrupulous dealers that contains an endless amount of weeds and foreign seeds. Why sow this when the best on earth costs but a trifling amount more!

4717—Radium: Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 70c; 10 lbs., $1.20; 25 lbs., $2.25; bu. (45 lbs.), $3.60; 50 lbs., $4.00; 100 lbs., $7.50. Bags Extra: ½ bu. bag, 15c; 1 bu., 18c; 2½ bu. bag, 40c.

4716—Superior: Lb., 24c, postpaid. Not prepaid 5 lbs., 65c; 10 lbs., $1.10; 25 lbs., $2.20; bu. (45 lbs.), $3.50; 50 lbs., $3.90; 100 lbs., $7.25. Bags Extra: ½ bu., 15c; 1 bu., 18c; 2½ bu., 40c.

NITRAGIN

Guaranteed for one year. Expiration date is stamped on every package.
It is safe and reliable. Easy to open and easy to mix with seed. Contents look like a deep rich soil.

The Simplest and Surest System of Soil Inoculation for all Legumes, Such as Alfalfa, all Clovers, Vetch, Peas, Beans, Soy Beans, Cow Peas, Etc.

"NITRAGIN" is the trade-mark for the special germ, or bacteria, that acts on the legume root, draws nitrogen from the air and converts it into plant food. As a result there is a uniform "catch"; the crop grows quickly; it is strong, hardy and healthy—deep rooted—rich in food-value. Meanwhile your soil is growing richer instead of poorer—your land more valuable. Failure with legumes is usually due to lack of bacteria. In "NITRAGIN" Pure Culture we send you billions of these necessary nitrogen-gathering germs, packed in proper food to keep them alive, active and healthy. They work wonders for you. The cost is trifling.

Order Nitragin According to the Seed You Wish To Inoculate

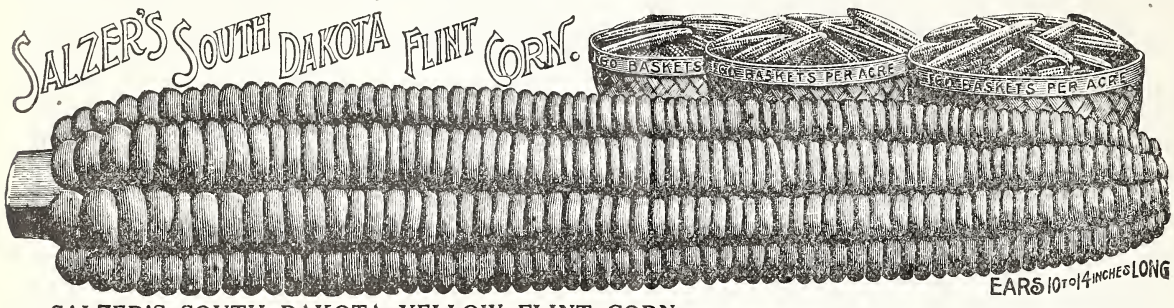
	Postpaid Prices
Garden Peas, Garden Beans, Sweet Peas	
6100—Garden Size	$0.20
Sweet Peas, Garden Peas	
6152— ¼ bu. size	.40
6126— ½ bu. size	.60
6127—1 bu. size	1.00
6128—2½ bu. size	2.45
6129—5 bu. size	4.75
Peanuts, Lima Beans	
6101— ¼ bu. size	.40
6102— ½ bu. size	.60
6103—1 bu. size	1.00
6104—2½ bu. size	2.45
6105—5 bu. size	4.75
All Vetches, Field Peas, Soy Beans and Cow Peas	
6111— ½ bu. size	.40
6112—1 bu. size	.70
6113—2½ bu. size	1.65
6114—5 bu. size	2.50

	Posrpaid Prices
Medium, Mammoth, Alsike and Crimson Clovers	
6115— ¼ bu. size	$ .40
6116— ½ bu. size	.60
6117—1 bu. size	1.00
6118—2½ bu. size	2.45
6119—5 bu. size	4.75
Field Beans, Garden Beans, Kidney Beans	
6106— ¼ bu. size	.40
6107— ½ bu. size	.60
6108—1 bu. size	1.00
6109—2½ bu. size	2.45
6110—5 bu. size	4.75
Alfalfa, White Sweet, Grundy Sweet Yellow Sweet, Hubam Clovers	
6120— ¼ bu. size	.40
6121— ½ bu. size	.60
6122—1 bu. size	1.00
6123—2½ bu. size	2.45
6124—5 bu. size	4.75

Your Timothy Seed is unexcelled. It gave me wonderful results.- R. Merman, 914 So. 7th St., La Crosse, Wis.

FLINT CORN

The Flint Corns are especially adapted to the northern regions where the seasons are so short that it is impossible to mature any of the dent varieties. Flint corn will give a good yield of grain if you care to use it for that purpose, or if you want to use it for fodder or silage it will yield from 10 to 15 tons per acre. These varieties are very early and succeed well up into Canada for silage purposes.

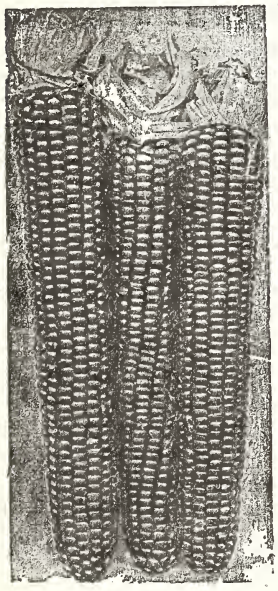


Bags Extra for Corn: ½ bu. bag, 15c; 1 bu., 18c; 2½ bu., 40c.

SALZER'S SOUTH DAKOTA YELLOW FLINT CORN—Ears large, bright yellow color, kernels fair size, eight thickly set rows to a cob, very productive, yielding 160 bushel baskets per acre. It is not uncommon to find 3 or 4 ears, 12 to 15 inches long, on a stalk. It matures early and will be hailed with delight by our thousands of Dakota friends. A great point in its favor is its earliness; with us in La Crosse it always ripened **in about 90 days.** It is a magnificent sort, wonderfully prolific and very early; or, as a practical farmer said to us: "Salzer, your South Dakota Yellow Flint is not 'GET there, ELI', but IS THERE EARLY AND RIPE, waiting for Eli to get there." The average height of the stalks is 7½ feet, while the ears set about 3 feet from the ground. South Dakota grown. **4357—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, $1.45; ½ bu., $2.65; bu., $4.95; 2½ bu., $12.25; 5 bu., $24.25; 10 bu., 48.00. Bags Extra. See Above.**

GEHU FLINT—Ripens in 70 days. Earliest of all Flints. This is an excellent corn for hogging down, producing as it does, from 2 to 5 ears to the stalk, ears 6 to 7 inches long, stalks 5 to 6 feet high. Recommended for the extreme north; yields heavily. South Dakota Grown. **4351—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, $1.25; ½ bu., $2.40; bu., $4.50; 2½ bu., $11.10; 5 bu., $22.00; 10 bu., $43.50. Bags Extra. See Above.**

RAINBOW FLINT—75 days. Largest eared, highest yielding, early Flint Corn, producing heavily, both corn and fodder. Has matured perfectly in British Columbia and is a fine type for early hogging off in all sections of the country. Ears are sometimes 12 inches long and as much as 16 rowed. South Dakota grown. **4421—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, $1.15; ½ bu., $2.15; bu., $4.00; 2½ bu., $9.85; 5 bu., $19.50; 10 bu., $38.50. Bags Extra. See Above.**



Improved Smutnose

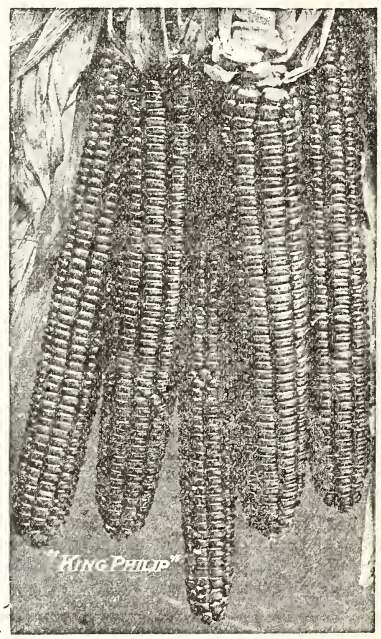
KING PHILIP (Extra Early Red Flint)—Matures in 85 to 90 days. A magnificent extra early variety and one of the very best. The stalks grow 7 feet high, are very leafy and therefore very valuable for fodder. The ears are 8-rowed, 10 to 12 inches long; the kernels are of shiny red color and are not as hard as other flint sorts, and are to be preferred to them for stock feeding. South Dakota grown. **4352—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Write for prices.**

COMPTON'S EARLY YELLOW FLINT—Matures in 95 to 100 days. One of the best varieties of corn for northern latitudes, and is undoubtedly the longest eared flint corn grown. Ears measure 12 to 16 inches long, with 18 to 24 broad rows of yellow kernels, making a most attractive appearance. The stalks grow to medium size, and many of them bear two or three ears. It is very leafy and a valuable variety for ensilage. South Dakota grown. **4360—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, $1.00; ½ bu., $1.90; bu., $3.50; 2½ bu., $8.60; 5 bu., $17.00; 10 bu., $33.50. Bags Extra. See Above.**

SANFORD'S WHITE—Matures in about 105 days. Very large ears, 12 to 15 inches long, of symmetrical shape and flinty white color. The stalks are tall, leafy and generally produce 2 or 3 ears. Largely grown by dairy farmers for fodder. South Dakota grown. **4355—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, $1.10; ½ bu., $2.05; bu., $3.75; 2½ bu., $9.25; 5 bu., $18.25; 10 bu., $36.00. Bags Extra. See Above.**

LONGFELLOW YELLOW—Ripens in about 90 to 95 days. The ears are from 10 to 15 inches long. The cob is small. Kernels large and broad. This corn is adapted to the Northwest and has often produced 200 bushels of ears to the acre. Stalks 7½ ft. high, ears 8-rowed of glossy yellow color, which set about 3 ft. from the ground. South Dakota grown. **4353—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, $1.00; ½ bu., $1.90; bu., $3.50; 2½ bu., $8.60; 5 bu., $17.00; 10 bu., $33.50. Bags Extra. See Above.**

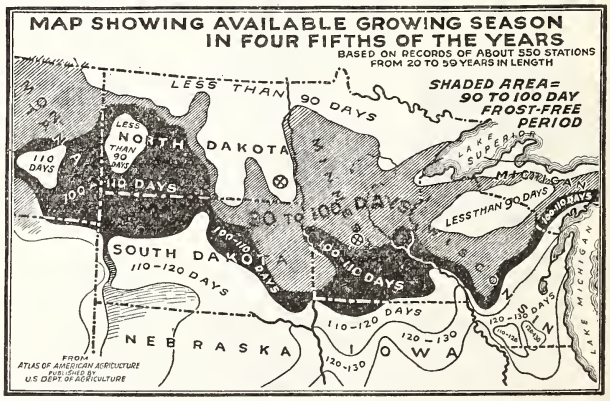
IMPROVED SMUTNOSE—Matures in 85 to 90 days. A yellow flint corn blazed with red at the end of the ear, very early and productive. Developed, improved, and sent out by the Wisconsin Experiment Station. Considered by them as being more prolific than any other and as having also a better stalk. It is 8-rowed, ears good and long. **4418—Lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, $1.45; ½ bu., $2.65; bu., $5.00; 2½ bu., $12.35; 5 bu., $24.50; 10 bu., $48.50. Bags Extra. See Above.**



AREAS TO WHICH SALZER'S SEED CORN IS ADAPTED

See Map to find the approximate length of your growing season.

Growing Season	Varieties Adapted
Less than 90 days	**For Grain**—Wisconsin No. 25, N. W. Dent, Cold Resistant Golden Glow, Minn. White Dent, Smut Nose, Gehu. **For Fodder and Ensilage**—Earliest Ripe Fodder, Rustler, Wisconsin No. 8 (Minn. No. 13), S. D. Yellow Flint, Gehu, Rainbow.
90 to 100 days	**For Grain**—Wisconsin No. 8 (Minn. No. 13), Golden Glow (Wisconsin No. 12), Golden Jewell, Improved Murdock, Rustler White Dent, Longfellow Yellow, S. D. Yellow, Compton's Early Yellow, Clark's Yellow Dent. **For Fodder and Ensilage**—Midsummer Fodder, Wisconsin No. 7 or Silver King, Murdock, Sanford White Flint.
100 to 120 days	**For Grain**—Golden Jewell, Reid's Yellow Dent, Iowa Goldmine, New Leaming, Silver King (Wisconsin No. 7), Silvermine White Dent, Sanford's White Flint. **For Fodder and Ensilage**—Superior Fodder, Silvermine, Reid's Yellow Dent, Sanford's White Flint.
For very short season localities	**For Grain**—Wisconsin No. 25, N. W. Dent, Cold-Resistant Golden Glow, Gehu. **For Fodder and Ensilage**—Northwestern Dent, Earliest Ripe, Fodder, Rainbow Flint.



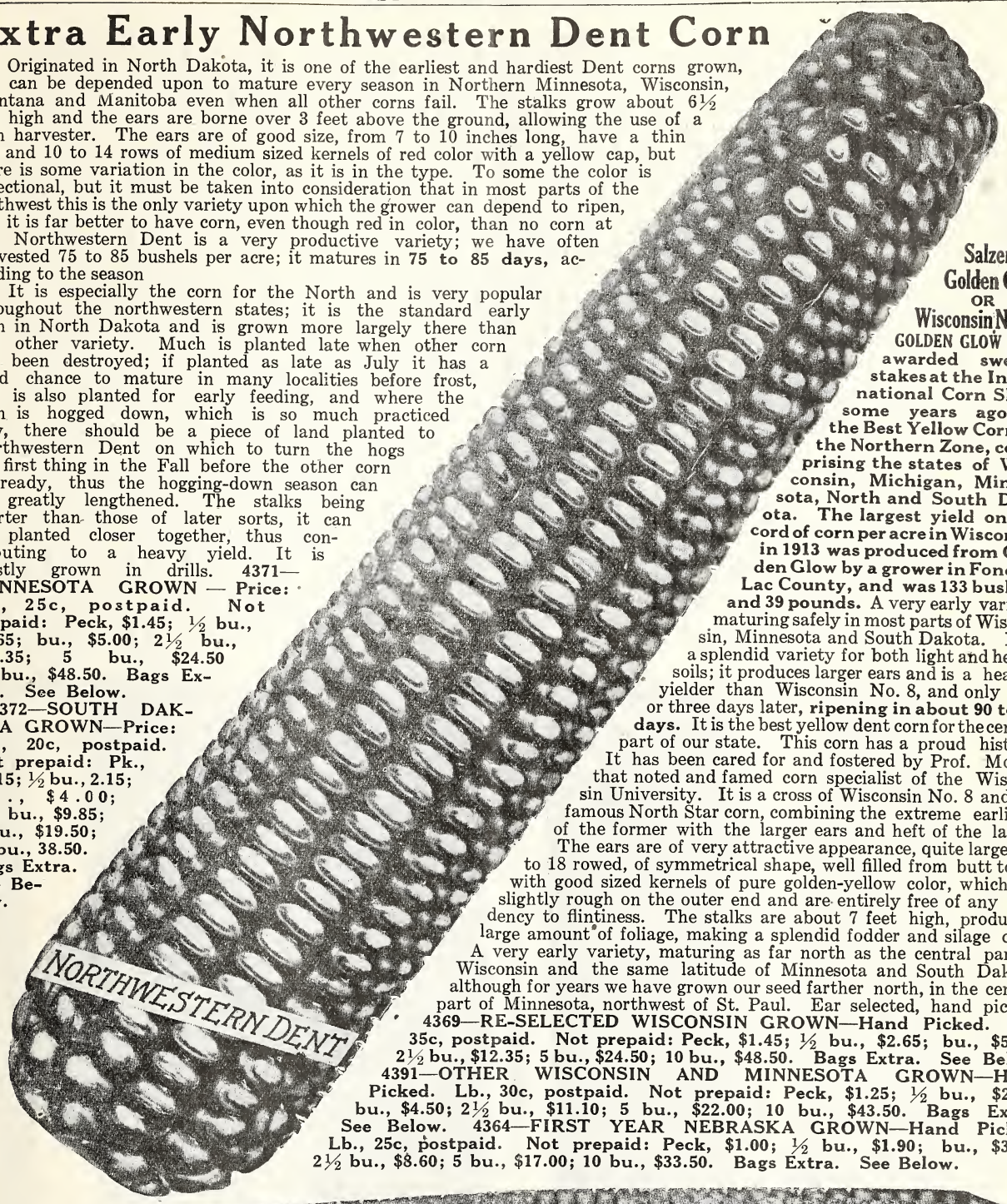
Your Wheat, Oats, and Buckwheat are all growing fine.—Ole H. Erickson, R. D. 1, Hixton, Wis.

Extra Early Northwestern Dent Corn

Originated in North Dakota, it is one of the earliest and hardiest Dent corns grown, and can be depended upon to mature every season in Northern Minnesota, Wisconsin, Montana and Manitoba even when all other corns fail. The stalks grow about 6½ feet high and the ears are borne over 3 feet above the ground, allowing the use of a corn harvester. The ears are of good size, from 7 to 10 inches long, have a thin cob and 10 to 14 rows of medium sized kernels of red color with a yellow cap, but there is some variation in the color, as it is in the type. To some the color is objectional, but it must be taken into consideration that in most parts of the northwest this is the only variety upon which the grower can depend to ripen, and it is far better to have corn, even though red in color, than no corn at all. Northwestern Dent is a very productive variety; we have often harvested 75 to 85 bushels per acre; it matures in **75 to 85 days,** according to the season

It is especially the corn for the North and is very popular throughout the northwestern states; it is the standard early corn in North Dakota and is grown more largely there than any other variety. Much is planted late when other corn has been destroyed; if planted as late as July it has a good chance to mature in many localities before frost, but is also planted for early feeding, and where the corn is hogged down, which is so much practiced now, there should be a piece of land planted to Northwestern Dent on which to turn the hogs the first thing in the Fall before the other corn is ready, thus the hogging-down season can be greatly lengthened. The stalks being shorter than those of later sorts, it can be planted closer together, thus contributing to a heavy yield. It is mostly grown in drills. **4371—MINNESOTA GROWN — Price: Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, $1.45; ½ bu., $2.65; bu., $5.00; 2½ bu., $12.35; 5 bu., $24.50 10 bu., $48.50. Bags Extra. See Below.**

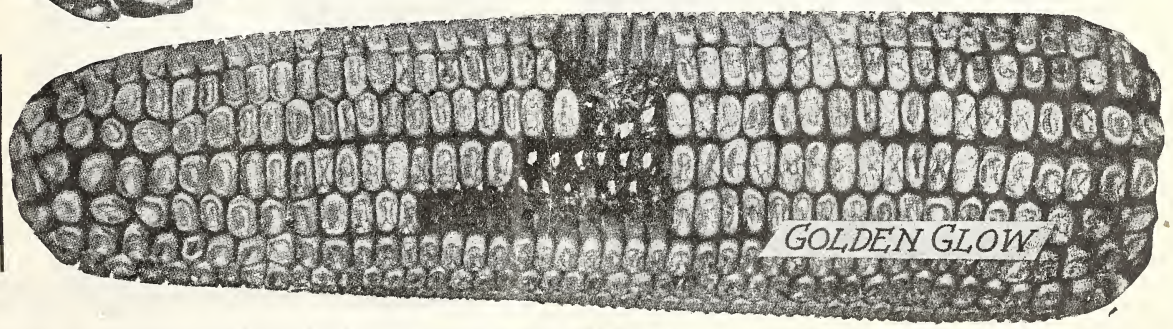
4372—SOUTH DAKOTA GROWN—Price: Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Pk., $1.15; ½ bu., 2.15; bu., $4.00; 2½ bu., $9.85; 5 bu., $19.50; 10 bu., 38.50. Bags Extra. See Below.



Salzer's Golden Glow OR Wisconsin No. 12

GOLDEN GLOW was awarded sweepstakes at the International Corn Show some years ago as the Best Yellow Corn of the Northern Zone, comprising the states of Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, North and South Dakota. The largest yield on record of corn per acre in Wisconsin in 1913 was produced from Golden Glow by a grower in Fond du Lac County, and was 133 bushels and 39 pounds. A very early variety, maturing safely in most parts of Wisconsin, Minnesota and South Dakota. It is a splendid variety for both light and heavy soils; it produces larger ears and is a heavier yielder than Wisconsin No. 8, and only two or three days later, **ripening in about 90 to 95 days.** It is the best yellow dent corn for the central part of our state. This corn has a proud history. It has been cared for and fostered by Prof. Moore, that noted and famed corn specialist of the Wisconsin University. It is a cross of Wisconsin No. 8 and the famous North Star corn, combining the extreme earliness of the former with the larger ears and heft of the latter. The ears are of very attractive appearance, quite large, 16 to 18 rowed, of symmetrical shape, well filled from butt to tip with good sized kernels of pure golden-yellow color, which are slightly rough on the outer end and are entirely free of any tendency to flintiness. The stalks are about 7 feet high, produce a large amount of foliage, making a splendid fodder and silage corn. A very early variety, maturing as far north as the central part of Wisconsin and the same latitude of Minnesota and South Dakota, although for years we have grown our seed farther north, in the central part of Minnesota, northwest of St. Paul. Ear selected, hand picked. **4369—RE-SELECTED WISCONSIN GROWN—Hand Picked. Lb., 35c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, $1.45; ½ bu., $2.65; bu., $5.00; 2½ bu., $12.35; 5 bu., $24.50; 10 bu., $48.50. Bags Extra. See Below. 4391—OTHER WISCONSIN AND MINNESOTA GROWN—Hand Picked. Lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, $1.25; ½ bu., $2.40; bu., $4.50; 2½ bu., $11.10; 5 bu., $22.00; 10 bu., $43.50. Bags Extra. See Below. 4364—FIRST YEAR NEBRASKA GROWN—Hand Picked. Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, $1.00; ½ bu., $1.90; bu., $3.50; 2½ bu., $8.60; 5 bu., $17.00; 10 bu., $33.50. Bags Extra. See Below.**

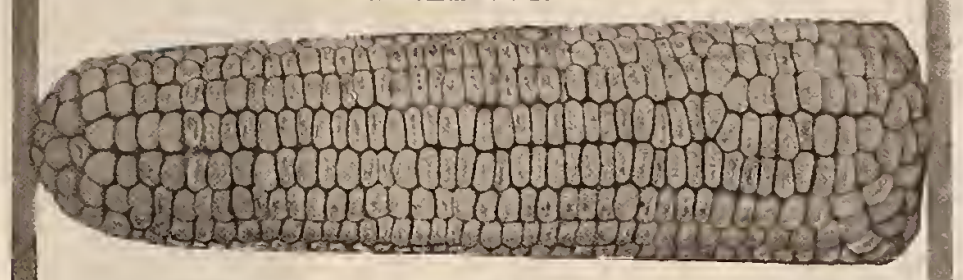
Bags Extra for Corn: ½ bu., bag 15c; 1 bu., 18c; 2½ bu., 40c.



Your Golden Glow Seed is mighty fine.—J. J. Smith, R. D. 1, Uniondale, Ind.

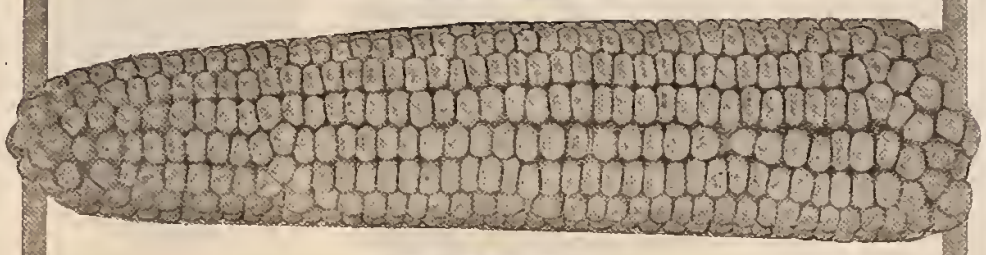
Salzer's have sold me corn for many years and also many of my friends through me.—Chas. D. Christ, R. D. No. 1, Wauzeka, Wis.

Wisconsin No. 25

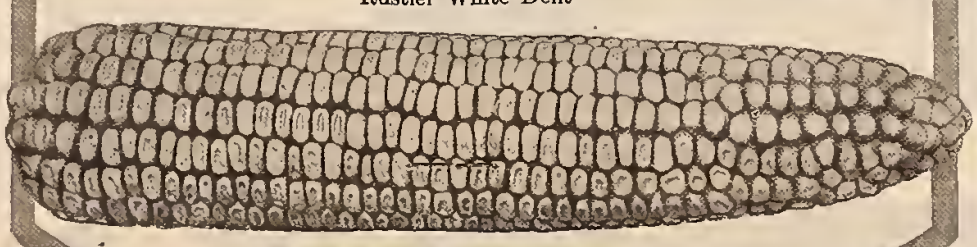


Silver King

Cold Resistant Golden Glow



Rustler White Dent



Wisconsin No. 8 (Minn. No. 13)

Clark's Yellow Dent (Wis. No. 1)

NORTHERN GROWN SEED CORN

Samples of any corns, wheats, clovers, grasses, or any other field seeds in which you are interested, will be sent to you promptly upon request. These samples are absolutely free and do not place you under any obligation to buy, but enable you to examine our stocks.

Your Minn. No. 13 Seed Corn last spring gave me wonderful satisfaction.—Ray Lentz, R. D. 2, Herman, Minn.

SEED CORN

SALZER'S WISCONSIN No. 25 CORN (EARLIEST OF ALL)

70 to 80 days. Here is the very earliest of all yellow dent corns! This wonderful new variety, Wisconsin No. 25, is 10 to 14 days earlier than Wisconsin No. 8. This grand corn was originated at the Ashland Station of the Wisconsin Experimental Association hy crossing Wisconsin No. 8 with a very early yellow Dent, secured in Northern Michigan. Professor Delwiche, the originator states that the tests at Spooner (in Northern Wisconsin) show this variety to he earlier than Wisconsin No. 8, sometimes called Minnesota No. 13, hy ten days. Matures in ahout 70 to 80 days, according to the season. At Spooner, Wis., a remarkahle yield was had, of over 80 hushel per acre. Our own trials on Cliffwood Farm and elsewhere prove that sometimes it matures even two weeks ahead of the other earlier varieties. A superh variety which will prove most satisfactory in Northern Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Dakota and Canada. Ear selected, hand picked. **4366—WISCONSIN GROWN—Price: Lb., 35c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, $1.55; ½ bu., $2.90; bu., $5.50; 2½ bu., $13.60; 5 bu., $27.00; 10 bu., $53.50. Bags Extra.**

Bags Extra On All Corns: ½ bu., 15c; 1 bu., 18c; 2½ bu., 40c.

WISCONSIN No. 8 (Minn. No. 13)

90 days. One of the hest yellow dent corns for Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin Northern, and similar latitudes. Wisconsin No. 8 has heen developed at the Wisconsin Experiment Station from the well known Minnesota No. 13, which has a great reputation all through Minnesota, heing considered one of the earliest and most productive of corns.

The ears are of handsome appearance with sixteen to twenty rows of hright, rich yellow, smooth and plump kernels, which set compactly on the coh, from hutt to tip. The ears average eight inches in length and are frequently horne two on a stalk, which grows ahout seven feet high. They are very leafy and furnish great quantities of fodder. **Wisconsin No. 8 will thoroughly ripen in 90 days and earlier if soil and season are favorable.** Ear selected, hand picked. The ears average 7 to 8 inches in length. Yields 70 to 80 bus. and more, per acre, in good years. Wisconsin No. 8 is very largely grown in Minnesota, Wisconsin, the Dakotas, Michigan and some portions of Canada. It has done more than any other variety to extend the corn helt in the northern states. There is no other yellow dent corn fully as early that is equal to it in productiveness. **4406—WISCONSIN AND MINNESOTA GROWN—Hand Picked. Lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, $1.45; ½ bu., $2.65; bu., $5.00; 2½ bu., $12.35; 5 bu., $24.50; 10 bu., $48.50. Bags extra as above.**

4410—FIRST YEAR NEBRASKA GROWN—Hand Picked. Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, $1.00; ½ bu., $1.90; bu., $3.50; 2½ bu., $8.60; 5 bu., $17.00; 10 bu., $33.50. Bags extra as above.

SALZER'S NEW COLD RESISTANT GOLDEN GLOW

85 to 90 days. Here is a fine new type of corn that is one of the hest for central and upper Wisconsin as well as other northern states. In addition to **its remarkable ability to resist cold weather, it has all the grand characteristics of the common Golden Glow**—it is just as large, just as early, and just as fine in quality.

This splendid new corn was developed and perfected at the Wisconsin Experiment Station after ten years' hard work and testing in different sections. Prof. Moore of the Experiment Station, says, "It is great for the northern states as it ripens up so early." He says it holds the **same size as the common Golden Glow, can be planted two weeks earlier and will keep right on growing in spite of cold weather, and that if frost hits it, it will come right along again.** It produces a large stalk averaging as large as the common Golden Glow, it matures a few days earlier, and high yields are reported from growers. It is the hest silage corn for central and upper Wisconsin. **4367—WISCONSIN GROWN—Hand Picked. Lb., 35c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, $1.35; ½ bu., $2.50; bu., $4.75; 2½ bu., $11.75; 5 bu., $23.25; 10 bu., $46.00. Bags extra as above.**

RUSTLER WHITE DENT CORN

90 to 95 days. This variety originated many years ago in South Dakota and is largely grown in our Northwestern states. **It matures in 90 to 95 days.** Compared with Minnesota White Dent, it is about 5 days later, hut the kernels and the ears are larger, and it is more productive. The average height of stalks is 7 feet. The average distance from hase of ear to the ground is 3½ feet. The ears are large, 14 to 18 rowed, and are closely filled with large, deep white kernels. This corn is admirahly adapted to the northwestern climate, hest suited for the central part of South Dakota and Wisconsin and Southern Minnesota. Though not as productive as Silver King, it is much earlier and in our state it is a safe corn to plant at Wausau and Eau Claire and even farther north. It yields fully as hig a crop as any yellow dent equally as early. Hand picked. **4399—MINNESOTA GROWN—Lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, $1.45; ½ bu., $2.65; bu., $5.00; 2½ bu., $12.35; 5 bu., $24.50; 10 bu., $48.50. Bags extra as above.**

4373—FIRST YEAR NEBRASKA GROWN—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, $1.00; ½ bu., $1.90; bu., $3.50; 2½ bu., $8.60; 5 bu., $17.00; 10 bu., $33.50. Bags extra as above.

SILVER KING (Wisconsin No. 7)

97 to 100 days. In Wisconsin, where it is adapted to only part of the state, ahout one-fifth of all the corn grown is Silver King. It is a corn for extreme Southern Minnesota, South Dakota, Northern Iowa and Illinois, and the lower one-third portion of Wisconsin. We have no other corn, either yellow or white, equally as early that will produce as sure and as large a crop as Silver King, or a hetter or more leafy silage corn.

Ears average eight to nine inches and are always filled out clear to the tips and are very uniform in size and type. The corn is pure snow white in color with kernels of good length set compactly in straight rows. This corn is a strong grower, **ripens in about 100 days.** Ear selected. Hand picked.

4400—WISCONSIN OR MINNESOTA GROWN—Hand Picked. Lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, $1.45; ½ bu., $2.65; bu., $5.00; 2½ bu., $12.35; 5 bu., $24.50; 10 bu., $48.50. Bags extra as above.

4361—FIRST YEAR NEBRASKA GROWN—Hand Picked. Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, $1.00; ½ bu., $1.90; bu., $3.50; 2½ bu., $8.60; 5 bu., $17.00; 10 bu., $33.50. Bags extra as above.

4414—OTHER NEBRASKA GROWN—Hand Picked. Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 85c; ½ bu., $1.50; bu., $2.75; 2½ bu., $6.75; 5 bu., $13.25; 10 bu., $26.00. Bags extra as above.

CLARK'S YELLOW DENT (Wisconsin No. 1)

THE LARGEST EARED, DEEPEST KERNELED, YELLOW DENT CORN THAT WAS EVER ORIGINATED IN WISCONSIN.

90 to 100 days. The stalks are strong vigorous growers, generally hearing one good ear, heing well supplied with long hroad leaves, which make excellent fodder. The corn always hreeds very true to type, is uniform in color, size and shape of ear. Kernels are of a hright golden color, compactly set on the coh and of unusual length for so early a corn. (See illustration.)

A fine noteworthy characteristic of this corn is that the ears hold their size almost to the tip, instead of tapering out to a slim point or showing a hare coh. Kernels are very deep, with a rough coh, which is small in proportion to the size of the ear. A heavy yielder and a good sheller, shelling from 60 to 62 pounds of corn from 70 pounds of ears. Our strain of Clark's Yellow Dent is a great improvement over that generally sold as it has heen critically hred under rules approved hy Prof. Holden, the noted corn expert. Clark's Yellow Dent should mature safely as far north as the north central part of Wisconsin and similar latitudes in Minnesota, South Dakota, etc. For heavy yielding, early corn, this fine variety will prove very satisfactory. **4420—WISCONSIN GROWN—Hand Picked. Lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, $1.45; ½ bu., $2.65; bu., $5.00; 2½ bu., $12.35; 5 bu., $24.50; 10 bu., $48.50. Bags extra as above.**

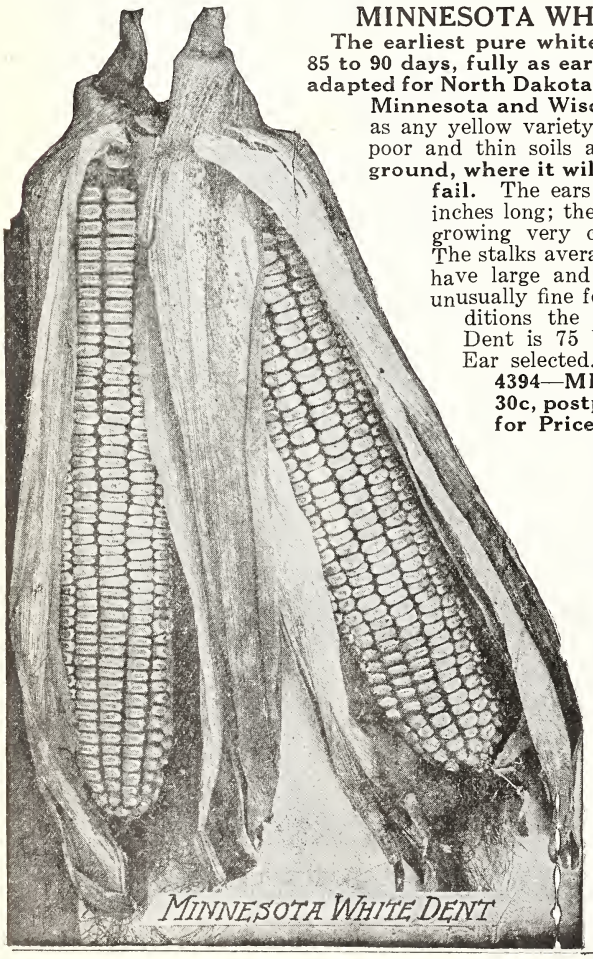
SALZER'S IMPROVED MURDOCK CORN

The Prize Corn of the Northern Zone—The ears are of beautiful golden yellow color and very uniform in type and size, 8 to 9 inches long with 16 to 20 rows and the kernels are very deep and large, slightly rough on the tips and without any tendency to flintness, as is found on many other early sorts. The grains completely cover the cob from butt to tip and are sitting on it very compact and solid. The stalks grow strong and leafy, about 8 feet high, and make excellent fodder and silo corn. The ears set about 3½ feet from the ground.

Salzer's Improved Murdock is the most productive of the early yellow varieties. It is an enormous cropper and the yields are often more than 100 bushels per acre. Although we consider this corn especially adapted for portions of the Northwestern states, it certainly is also a splendid variety for more southern and eastern states, as a corn that produces 100 bushels to an acre under normal conditions in our state is not to be decried anywhere. Hand picked. **Matures in about 95 days. 4389—WISCONSIN OR MINNESOTA GROWN. Lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, $1.45; ½ bu., $2.65; bu., $5.00; 2½ bu., $12.35; 5 bu., $24.50; 10 bu., $48.50. Bags Extra. See Below. 4365—FIRST YEAR NEBRASKA GROWN. Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, $1.00; ½ bu., $1.90; bu., $3.50; 2½ bu., $8.60; 5 bu., $17.00; 10 bu., $33.50. Bags Extra. See Below.**

SALZER'S GOLDEN JEWEL CORN

In breeding the Golden Jewel our aim was to improve on the type of the old Murdock by increasing the size of the ear both in circumference and in length. In crossing it with the Early Mastodon, a favorite variety for years, this object was accomplished. The result is a handsome yellow, compact ear, 8 to 10 inches in length with 16 to 20 rows of square shouldered deep kernels. These are somewhat rough or sharp, and crowded on a very small cob of red color. The ears are generally well filled over the tip, a feature inherited from both the Mastodon and Murdock. A large percentage of the Golden Jewel has splashes of red on the tip end of the ear. In spite of its good size ears, **Golden Jewel matures in 95 to 100 days,** and is therefore most suitable for northwestern conditions, and is of stocky growth, very leafy, growing only 7 to 8 feet in height. **Golden Jewel is not only the best corn for Southern Minnesota, but also for the best corn-producing sections of South Dakota, Iowa and Illinois. Ear selected, hand picked. 4368—MINNESOTA GROWN. Lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, $1.45; ½ bu., $2.65; bu., $5.00; 2½ bu., $12.35; 5 bu., $24.50; 10 bu., $48.50. Bags Extra. See Below.**



MINNESOTA WHITE DENT CORN

The earliest pure white dent corn, maturing in 85 to 90 days, fully as early as Northwestern Dent, adapted for North Dakota, Northern South Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin. Is equally as early as any yellow variety, and should be planted on poor and thin soils and also on **cold and wet ground, where it will thrive when other corns fail.** The ears are of good size, usually 8 inches long; the kernels are long and deep, growing very compactly around the cob. The stalks average about 6½ feet in height, have large and heavy foliage, making an unusually fine fodder. Under average conditions the yield of Minnesota White Dent is 75 bushels and over per acre. Ear selected. Hand Picked.

4394—MINNESOTA GROWN. Lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Write for Prices.

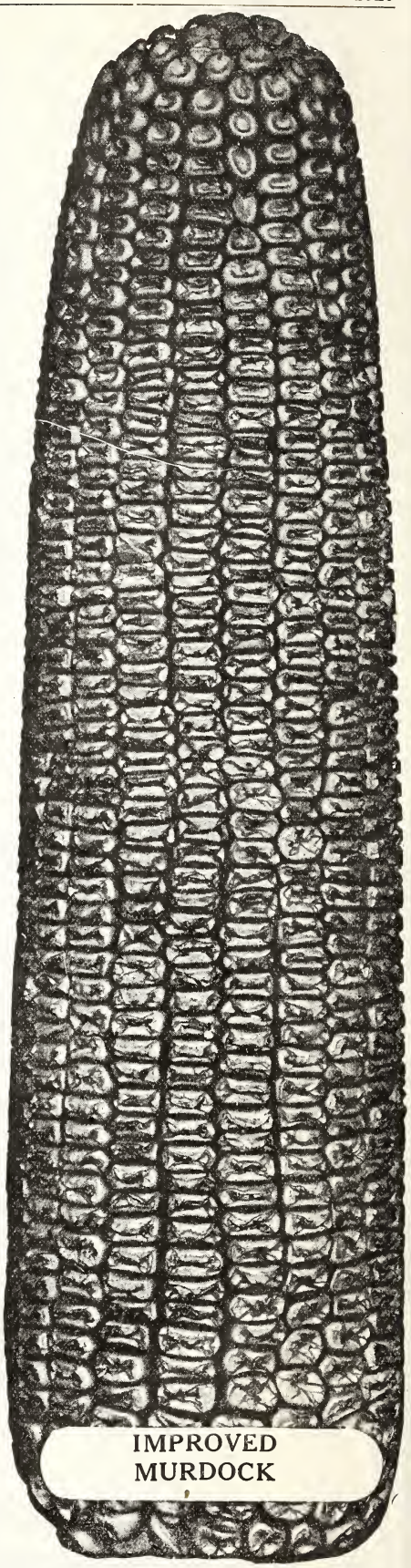
SILVERMINE WHITE DENT

More largely grown throughout the corn belt than any other white variety. An enormous cropper, has produced often over 100 bushels per acre; **ripens in about 110 days.** Creamy white, cylindrical shaped ears, 9 to 10 inches long, with 18 to 20 rows of deep kernels; cob, small and white. Ear selected, hand picked.

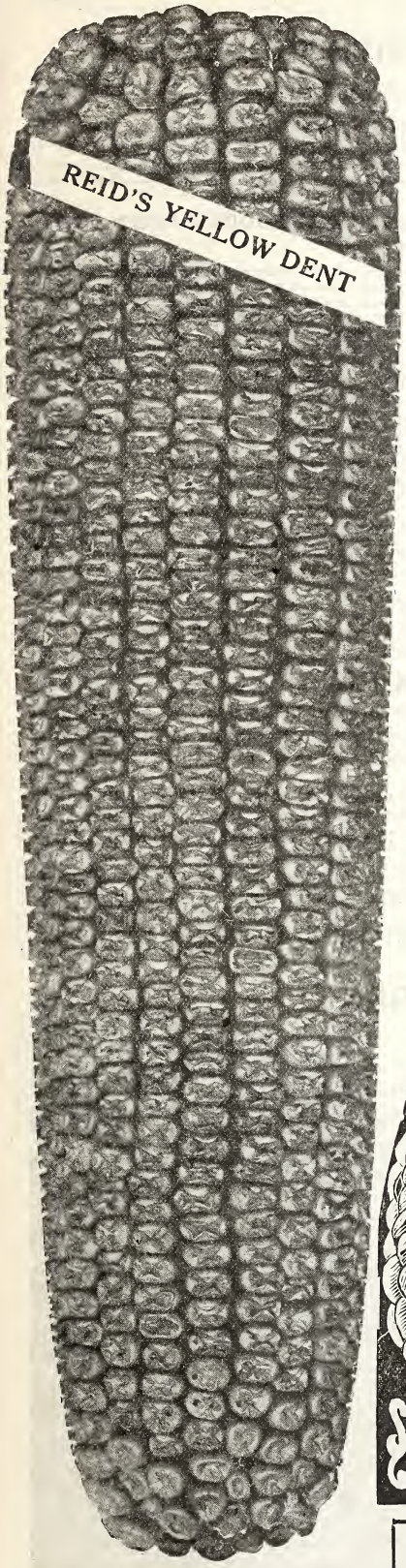
DAKOTA OR IOWA GROWN.

4401—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, $1.00; ½ bu., $1.90; bu., $3.50; 2½ bu., $8.60; 5 bu., $17.00; 10 bu., $33.50. Bags Extra. See Below.

Bags Extra for Corn:—½ bu., bag 15c; 1 bu., 18c; 2½ bu., 40c.



Your Northwestern Dent Corn was fine; it was early, and a good yielder.—Thos. W. Marks, Whittemore, Mich.



REID'S YELLOW DENT

This is one of the most largely grown yellow varieties throughout the corn belt and one of the best varieties, in fact it is the leading standard yellow corn for Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Nebraska, Kansas, Eastern Oklahoma and other states in the same latitude. A splendid variety for farmers who sell corn on the ear, as the ears are uniform in size, type and color. They are covered with eighteen to twenty-four rows of deep grain, no space is lost between the rows, and are of deep golden-yellow color with a lighter cap, and about nine to eleven inches long; the cob is very thin. Kernels are very deep, closely packed; butt and tip covered almost entirely over. The leaves and stalks of Reid's Yellow Dent make fine ensilage and fodder. **It matures in about 115 days.** Our stock is exceptionally choice, grown from selected ears only and is sure to please the most particular. Ear selected.

4398—NEBRASKA GROWN. Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 85c; ½ bu., $1.50; bu., $2.75; 2½ bu., $6.75; 5 bu., $13.25; 10 bu., $26.00. Bags Extra. See Below.

SALZER'S NEW LEAMING

Ripens in about 95 to 100 days. One of the best all around heavy yielding Dent corns of today. Known everywhere as a heavy yielding yellow corn. Produced 1,238 bushels on 10 acres. The stalks of Leaming are of good height, very leafy, and with broad blades, making splendid silage or fodder. Ears about 10 inches long; 18 to 20 rows, well filled with wedge shaped reddish yellow kernels of medium size. We have increased the size of the ear, its earliness, and also the percentage of grain by careful breeding. Ear selected. Hand picked.

DAKOTA OR IOWA GROWN

4395—Hand Picked. Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 85c; ½ bu., $1.50; bu., $2.75; 2½ bu., $6.75; 5 bu., $13.25; 10 bu., $26.00. Bags Extra. See Below.

IOWA GOLDMINE

A great producer and sure cropper. This corn ripened thoroughly in Southern Wisconsin, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois inside of 100 days. It is one of the most generally planted varieties in the corn belt. The ears are about 10 inches long and very symmetrical. The grain is very deep and of beautiful golden yellow color, and the cob is very thin. For this reason, it dries out quickly, producing 62 pounds of shelled corn to 70 pounds of ears. Iowa Goldmine is a heavy cropper and one of the most productive early varieties. It will grow in nearly every state, except where the climate demands an extra early variety, and hence is very popular. Our stock is carefully grown, ear selected, hand picked.

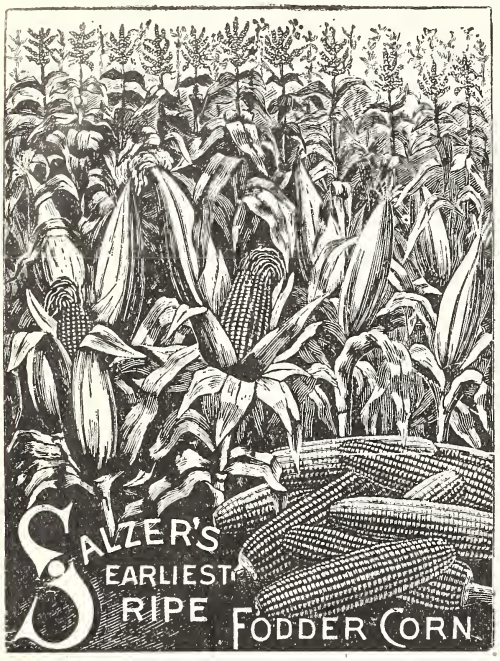
DAKOTA, IOWA AND NEBRASKA GROWN

4417—Hand Picked. Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 85c; ½ bu., $1.50; bu., $2.75; 2½ bu., $6.75; 5 bu., $13.25; 10 bu., $26.00. Bags Extra. See Below.

Bags Extra for Corn: ½ bu., bag, 15c; 1 bu., 18c; 2½ bu., 40c.

Treat Your Corn With Bayer Dust. At a Cost of 5c An Acre, Corn Growers Can Prevent Seedling Blight, Root Rot, Etc., and Also Increase the Yield. See Page 2.

The Barley I purchased from you, produced the best crop I eve. raised.—E. T. Walshire, Mechanicsville, Iowa.



SALZER'S EARLIEST RIPE FODDER CORN

This corn has leaped with one wild bound into popularity. Everywhere throughout the United States where **Salzer's Earliest Ripe Fodder Corn** was planted, it surprised and pleased the grower.

IT WAS RIPE IN 70 DAYS

and furnished magnificent feeding corn just at a time when farmers were short of Fodder. If you plant this early, you will have fine feeding corn by July and August, when you can replant same and have good Fodder Corn in September and October. This is the most wonderful early corn in the world.

THE MOST PERFECT, EARLIEST RICH FODDER CORN IN EXISTENCE

This corn ripens out ears earlier than any Fodder Corn we know of and usually has from 2 to 3 ears on a stalk. The foliage is generally 6 feet high, very leafy and bushy and contains a tremendous amount of nutritious matter. Of course, this is not as prolific as our Salzer's Superior Fodder Corn, but it has the advantage over any and every other Fodder Corn in the world today by its being 30 days earlier. The farmer can easily figure out the great profit in having a fodder corn extremely early, having it come at a time when pasturage is short, and he can then feed this rich Earliest Ripe Fodder Corn. One peck plants one acre in drills. South Dakota grown seed. **4382—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, $1.25; ½ bu., $2.40; 1 bu., $4.50; 2½ bu., $11.10; 5 bu., $22.00; 10 bu., $43.50. Bags extra.**

MINNESOTA NO. 13—GOLDEN GLOW—FOR FODDER PURPOSES

In handpicking our corn, we shell out the butts and tips from almost all the corns that we offer, as they are not suitable for producing good ear corn. **However, the butts are splendidly adapted to plant for fodder corn, and this year we have saved the butts of Wisconsin No. 8, also known as Minnesota No. 13, also the Golden Glow.**

These are the butts only, and not any tips. These two varieties are very early, and at the low price at which we are offering them, constitute one of our biggest values this year. We have nice, large stocks on hand, but as there is always a very heavy demand, we suggest your ordering early in the season. The above two varieties will produce a large amount of fodder and because of their early maturity, are especially desirable for short season sections. The stock we offer is Wisconsin or Minnesota grown.

4422—Minnesota No. 13 Butts: Not prepaid: Peck, 85c; ½ bu., $1.60; 1 bu., $2.95; 2½ bu., $7.25; 5 bu., $14.25; 10 bu., $28.00. Bags extra.

4419—Golden Glow Butts: Not prepaid: Peck, 75c; ½ bu., $1.45; 1 bu., $2.65; 2½ bu., $6.50; 5 bu., $12.75; 10 bu., $25.00. Bags extra.

SALZER'S MIDSUMMER FODDER CORN

Fodder corns should be largely planted by every farmer, as it is hard to beat them for large yields of valuable forage under varied soil and climatic conditions. Used for forage, hay, and ensilage, it provides you with a cheap supply of nutritive and healthy food throughout the year for your cattle and livestock. When preserved as ensilage, it can be stored more cheaply in less space than perhaps any other feed; it is always ready to feed; it keeps indefinitely.

For years our fodder corn has stood at the head of all varieties of fodder. There is a reason for this. We grow our fodder corn for seed purposes. We keep sorting and weeding out, improving the type, improving its earliness and at the same time increasing its leafy, bushy vigorous growth so that we have today, without any question, **the very best heavy, yielding, large growing, early, rich, nutritious fodder corn on earth!**

Our Mid-Summer Fodder Corn is unexcelled as a fodder or silo corn. It is of great succulency, it silos well, it increases the flow of milk and improves the quality. Invariably produces a heavy yield, with a leafy, bushy foliage, and is eaten without any waste. South Dakota grown seed. One peck plants one acre in drills.

4383—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 85c; ½ bu., $1.60; 1 bu., $2.95; 2½ bu., $7.25; 5 bu., $14.25; 10 bu., $28.00. Bags Extra.

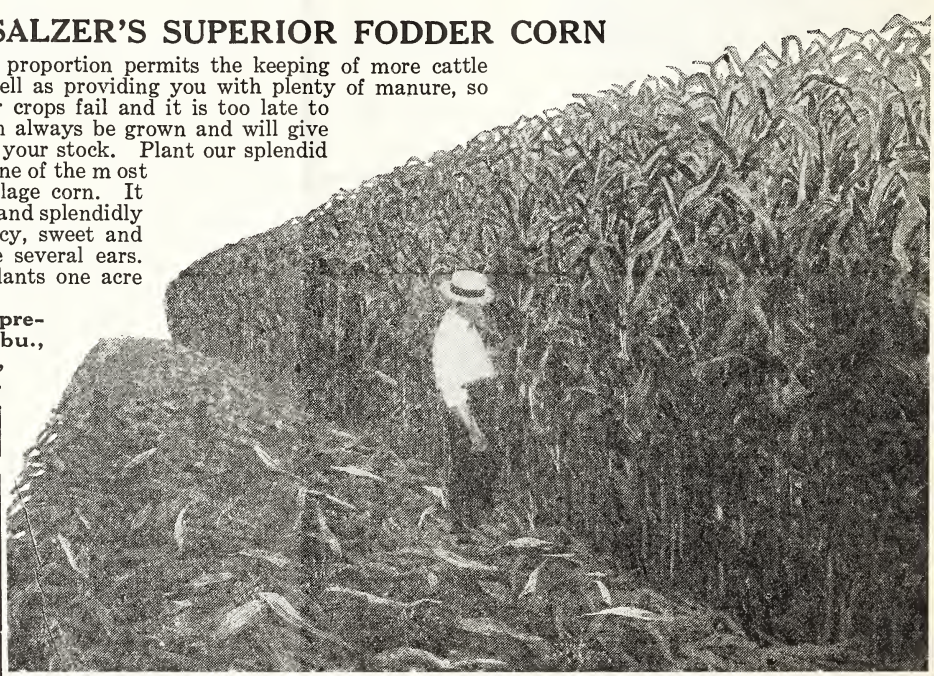
SALZER'S SUPERIOR FODDER CORN

The growing of corn on a fair proportion permits the keeping of more cattle and so increases your revenue, as well as providing you with plenty of manure, so necessary for the soil. When other crops fail and it is too late to plant anything else, fodder corn can always be grown and will give you a paying crop and fine feed for your stock. Plant our splendid Superior Fodder for late use. It is one of the most popular and satisfactory of all ensilage corn. It grows to a large size; it is very leafy and splendidly adapted for ensilage; it is rich, juicy, sweet and sugary, with a tendency to mature several ears. South Dakota grown. One peck plants one acre in drills.

4384—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 80c; ½ bu., $1.50; 1 bu., $2.75; 2½ bu., $6.75; 5 bu., $13.25; 10 bu., $26.00. Bags extra.

Bags Extra: ½ bu., 15c; 1 bu., 18c; 2½ bu., 40c.

NOTE—We recommend growing Soy Beans for silage as well as Corn. See page 26 for description of Soy Beans. About two-thirds Corn and one-third Soy Beans will make a perfect ration for your cattle, as the Soy Beans supply the protein the corn lacks. They may be grown in the same row as the Fodder Corn, or separately.



A Field of Salzer's Mid-Summer Fodder Corn

Your Silvermine Oats are a great success in this part of Michigan.—Albert Hinds, Ionia, Mich.

SALZER'S BILLION DOLLAR GRASS (Panicum Crusgalli)

ESPECIALLY VALUABLE FOR SILO AND FOR FEEDING GREEN—BETTER THAN THE BEST CORN FODDER

Every class of live stock, from horses to poultry, relishes Salzer's Billion Dollar Grass and thrives on it. Cows will even prefer it to corn. Used for silage, an ideal balanced ration for milch cows can be had by mixing two parts Salzer's Billion Dollar Grass and one part Salzer's Soy Beans when filling your silo. Such a mixture will require no other grain, oil meal or other feeds, and you will have a feed that will materially increase the production of milk. This splendid grass will also produce a fine leafy hay anywhere, in from six to ten weeks' time, varying in height from five to eight feet, according to the richness of your soil. Think of it—it has been known to produce as much as 12,000 pounds of hay to the acre and 50,000 pounds of rich green fodder! This at the Massachusetts Experiment Station. This splendid grass was introduced by us years ago, and the true seed is frequently obtainable only from us.

Prof. Brooks, of the Massachusetts Experimental Station says: "At our station it produced 67 bushels of seed, 11,297 pounds of straw, 36,000 pounds of green fodder, 12,000 pounds of hay per acre, being superior to good corn fodder in feeding for milk, and in combination with the Soy Bean makes very superior ensilage." Prof. Brooks found by alternating the BILLION DOLLAR GRASS cut from day to day and fed green to cows with well-eared Flint Corn Fodder, that the cows invariably increased in milk when put upon it, and fell off when changed to corn alone.

A QUICK PRODUCER

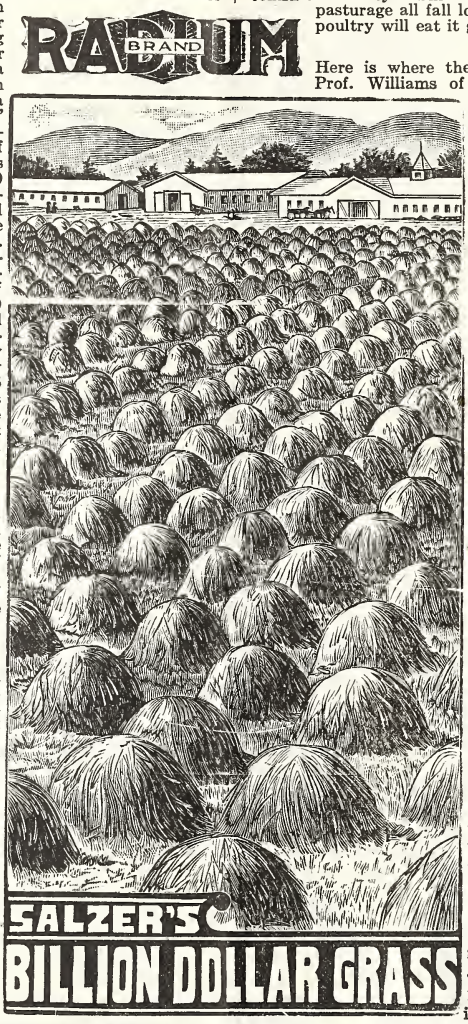
Salzer's Billion Dollar Grass will prodce a hay crop in from six to ten weeks, anywhere; and if sown the 1st of May will be ready to cut the middle of July for hay, attaining the height of (according to the richness of the soil and warmth) from 5 to 7½ feet. It is the one grass to sow if you are going to be short on hay for your cattle and sheep.

BETTER THAN CORN FOR SILO

Cows with both Billion Dollar Grass and corn before them, will take the **Billion Dollar Grass** first and consume it without waste; when put upon **Billion Dollar Grass** they increase in milk and fall off when feed is changed to corn. An ideal ensilage mixture is made of two parts **Billion Dollar Grass** and one part of Soy Beans (See Page 26) mixed when filling the silo. This mixture forms a complete balanced ration for milch cows without grain, oil cake, etc.

A REMARKABLE GROWER

It is truly the most marvelous grower, the most luxuriant stooler that we have ever seen. Just imagine a field sown to **Billion Dollar Grass**, with every spear of it over 6 feet tall, yielding from 26,000 to 50,000 pounds of as rich, green fodder as the world has ever seen. Men talk about hard times, but positively hard times must vanish on every farm where **Billion Dollar Grass** is sown. There is reason for it; you can get two or three rich crops from the same annually; and then a big lot of fodder besides. If you sow early, you will get from 26,000 to 50,000 pounds of fodder, which you can put in your silo or cure for hay and the **Billion Dollar Grass** will quickly spring up again and give you another yield that will astonish the county. This can be cut again for hay; then the field will give you pasturage all fall long, and horses and hogs and sheep and cattle and poultry will eat it greedily.



FEEDING VALUE

Here is where the **Billion Dollar Grass** comes into grand play. Prof. Williams of the United States Department of Agriculture, says: "Already widely grown as a hay crop, it deserves more general use for soiling, as this Grass is of particular value for feeding to dairy cattle, young stock and sheep. **The Billion Dollar Grass** (Panicum Crusgalli) in many sections of the country can be made a supplement for pasture in such a way as to allow a material increase in the number of stock that can be kept on the farm. On account of the extra yield of forage and good quality of product, the **Billion Dollar Grass** is **most excellent for silo use,** as frequently a good crop can be raised under conditions which would not admit the growing of corn for ensilage. The **Billion Dollar Grass,** if compared with seed and forage, will run ahead of Timothy. The seed contains almost as much fat and extract matter as shelled corn, a little more protein and about four times as much crude cellulose."

Poultry, Geese and Turkeys all relish the Billion Dollar Grass in the green state, and keep healthy and happy and fresh on the seed thereof when fed during the fall and winter months.

Hogs and Their Families—Well, well, how the hogs do grunt and give that contented swag of the tail when they can pasture on the Billion Dollar Grass, and then if you wish to fatten them, give them daily rations of the seed. Remember this grass will produce from 40 to 100 bushels of seed per acre. This feed either ground or coarse, makes excellent feed, although it is inclined to be slightly laxative.

Cows, Calves and Heifers look with pleasure on the Billion Dollar Grass pasture and feed in happy contentment upon its luxuriant swath and glory in the Billion Dollar Grass hay, especially if fed along with Cow Pea hay or Peaoat hay or grain. Try it this season, and if you do not wish to make hay out of it, fill your silos therewith and watch the cattle eat same.

Horses, Mules and the Like jump over a 4-foot fence to get at the Billion Dollar Grass, and they will fatten and keep healthy thereon. They will eat the hay, although not as eagerly as cattle.

CULTURE:

Sow about 20 pounds per acre, whenever the ground is warm, during May and June and up to July. It can be sown at different times of the year, especially if you wish it for pasturing, or if you are short of hay.

FOR HAY—Cut just when in bloom—rather sooner than later, as it makes better hay without the seed heads than with them. The hay is then healthier and of finer quality and in curing treat as would a rich field of clover.

FOR FEEDING GREEN—All rich, luxuriant growing grasses and forage plants must be fed in the green state moderately at first. The Billion Dollar Grass (or Panicum Crusgalli) is one of those rich, magnificently luxuriant growing grasses, therefore you should turn in hogs and cattle and sheep and horses at first moderately, after they have had a good feed somewhere else, and then gradually accustom them to this. It is on the same plan as hungry stock turned into rich clover, they would find harm—yes, possibly death. Turn them in at first moderately, and you can soon permanently.

FOR SEED—Let the Billion Dollar Grass get thoroughly ripe; cut and thresh as you would Timothy. The seed is rich and nutritious. Crop is very short this year. Order early.

4462—Radium: Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 80c; 10 lbs., $1.40; 25 lbs., $2.60; 50 lbs., $4.75; 100 lbs., $9.00. Bags weighed in Free.

4461—Superior: Lb., 23c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., $1.30; 25 lbs., $2.50; 50 lbs., $4.50; 100 lbs., $8.50. Bags weighed in Free.

Cutting Salzer's Billion Dollar Grass

My father bought seed from you 30 years ago, and he, like I, always found your seed the best.—W. A. Brandt, R. D. 1, Box 85-A, Comstock, Wis.

SORGHUMS

In their general requirements Sorghums are similar to corn, but they do better on thin soil, are more resistant to drought and heat and therefore a surer crop in the semi-arid regions and they also yield a better crop on alkali soils than corn.

Broom Corns are planted for the seed heads or brush used for the making of brooms. **Nonsaccharine Sorghums** are grown for grain and for forage; they are less juicy than the saccharine varieties, but yield the largest grain crops of any sorghum. **Saccharine Sorghums** are grown for forage and the production of syrup.

BROOM CORN

In the Northern states the tall varieties do best, while in more Southern states, the dwarf kinds are mostly grown. Our Standard Evergreen has produced over a ton of brush per acre; the Dwarf Evergreen is only a little less productive. Broom Corn can be grown where corn grows and requires the same treatment, it should be planted later, however, when the ground is quite warm: only 70 to 80 days are needed to produce a crop. To obtain the highest price for the brush, it must be cut when in bloom and still quite green. Plant in drills 3 to 3½ feet apart, the plants 2 to 3 inches apart in the rows, according to height; 10 lbs. of seed are sown per acre. **"Broom Corn and Brooms"**—A good book for $1.50, postpaid. Describes fully how to make brooms.

STANDARD EVERGREEN. Produces fine heads 20 to 25 inches long, of even size and growth and free from crooked ones. Broom makers claim it is one of the finest they ever saw. Grows about 10 to 12 feet high. Will not get red, but is strictly a green variety. Used for medium and large sized brooms. **4324—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 55c; 10 lbs., 90c; 25 lbs., $1.90; 50 lbs., $3.35; 100 lbs., $6.25. Bags Extra.**

DWARF EVERGREEN. A most valuable variety, very early. Average height, 5 feet; brush 18 to 20 inches long and well fibred, used for whisk brooms, the highest priced brush. **4322—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 60c; 10 lbs., $1.00; 25 lbs., $2.05; 50 lbs., $3.60; 100 lbs., $6.75. Bags Extra.**

SACCHARINE OR SWEET SORGHUMS

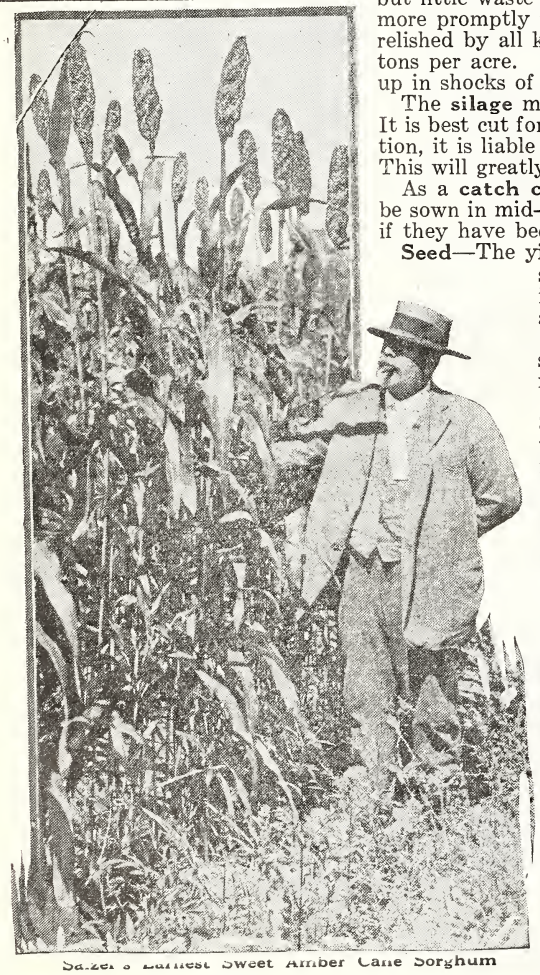
The Saccharine Sorghums remain fresh and green through periods of drouth that would ruin corn, and even if checked in growth by drought, they will entirely recover and give an abundant yield if favorable conditions again prevail.

SALZER'S EARLIEST SWEET AMBER CANE OR SORGHUM

We often wonder how it is that this magnificent plant is often neglected as a fodder plant. Have you ever tried it? It can be grown well everywhere. It will do well in Texas and Manitoba; do splendidly in Wisconsin or Maine, and better in California. There is nothing quite so good in the Sweet Sorghum Line as our earliest Cane for quick fodder. Sheep relish it, hogs grunt for pleasure and grow fat on it; cattle glory in it, horses will jump a wire fence to get into it, while poultry, chickens, and in fact, everything living on the farm is fond of it.

For soiling or green feeding Salzer's Earliest Sweet Amber Cane or Sorghum is of a very high value, especially during the summer and autumn when the pastures are often dry and it is very hard to find sufficient fodder to keep the animals in a thrifty condition. It is one of the best foods that can be used to feed growing animals and also the dairy cattle, on account of the large flow of excellent milk which it will produce. An acre of Salzer's Earliest Sweet Amber Cane often produces as much as 40 tons of green fodder, but the average yield is probably only 20 tons. It outyields corn for forage and can be fed with much less waste.

Bags Extra: ½ bu., 15c; 1 bu., 18c; 2½ bu., 40c.



Salzer's Earliest Sweet Amber Cane Sorghum

Salzer's Earliest Sweet Amber Cane makes a very satisfactory summer **pasture** for all kinds of stock, but especially for sheep and hogs. When used before it heads out there is but little waste and the crop is more nearly a balanced ration. The growth will also be more promptly renewed at that stage. The **hay** is very palatable and nutritious and is relished by all kinds of stock, including hogs. The yield of cured hay is about 12 to 15 tons per acre. Cut when heading out, leave for 2 to 3 days on the ground and then put up in shocks of about one load each.

The **silage** made of Salzer's Earliest Cane is more nutritious per ton than corn silage. It is best cut for silage when the seeds begin to harden, as, if cut in too immature a condition, it is liable to become sour. Soy Beans are quite often mixed with cane for the silo. This will greatly increase the feeding value.

As a **catch crop** Salzer's Earliest Sweet Amber Cane is also frequently used. It can be sown in mid-summer after an early grain crop or can be planted in place of other crops if they have been destroyed by hail, flood or insects.

Seed—The yield of seed per acre is on an average 25 to 30 bushels; it has about the same nutritive value as corn; used crushed and mixed with oats, peas, etc., it makes a fine feed for all stock. It is also much used for poultry food and especially for laying hens.

When grown for hay, fodder or syrup the harvest can be delayed until seed is nearly ripe and then a seed crop also may be obtained. The plant requires 70 to 80 days to reach maturity.

Culture. Sow broadcast at the rate of 60 pounds per acre or in drills 3 to 3½ feet apart, using 10 to 20 pounds. The crop can be harrowed until 4 to 6 inches high without injuring the young plants. After the first cutting the ground should be stirred again with a disk harrow or cultivator and the plant will sprout quickly.

PRICE OF SALZER'S SWEET AMBER CANE OR SORGHUM

4341—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 38c; 10 lbs., 65c; 25 lbs., $1.35; 50 lbs., $2.25; 100 lbs., $4.00. Bags Extra.

NORTHERN GROWN EARLY AMBER CANE

In Wisconsin, Northern Iowa, Minnesota, the Dakotas and other northwestern states, Cane to ripen must be northern grown. Salzer's Northern Grown Early Amber is about as early as our Earliest Sweet Amber, but its chief use is for syrup. It is the earliest and best Cane for the north for syrup, yielding as much as 200 gallons of molasses per acre. It is best quality and always in demand, bringing top prices everywhere.

4343—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 47c; 10 lbs., 88c; 25 lbs., $1.85; 50 lbs., $3.25; 100 lbs., $6.00. Bags Extra.

SUMAC SORGHUM CANE

This variety is the most extensively grown type in the **southern half of the United States.** It is almost as sweet and leafy, but it is later and a larger yielder than Salzer's Earliest Sweet Amber Cane or Northern Grown Early Amber Cane.

4339—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 46c; 10 lbs., 85c; 25 lbs., $1.80; 50 lbs., $3.10; 100 lbs., $5.75. Bags Extra.

Salzer's Earliest Kafir Corn

Bags Extra: ½ bu., 15c; 1 bu., 18c; 2½ bu., 40c.

DARSO

A New Kafir With A Sweet Stalk

This is a new Kafir, which has been developed at Woodward, Oklahoma. It has rather small heads and small kernels, but the yield of grain is very high. It threshes out more grain than will be expected from the appearance of the field. A very important characteristic of Darso is that stalks and leaves are very sweet, being similar to sweet sorghums. The stalks are slender and produce more leaves than other kafirs. Therefore, the fodder is not only of excellent quality, but also produced in large quantities, and with very little waste in feeding.

It matures early and makes fine silage. It grows rather tall and is well adapted to handle with row binder, and head with knife or axe in bundle. The butts may then be stacked and fed. The fodder being sweet, it may sour in the stack, the same as cane does unless properly handled. Plant Darso and get the double benefit of a heavy yield of White Kafir grain and an abundance of fodder almost as sweet as sorghum. Matures in about 104 days. For hay or pasture, sow 60 lbs. broadcast; for grain, 10 lbs. per acre in drills. **4337—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 45c; 10 lbs., 75c; 25 lbs., $1.65; 50 lbs., $2.75; 100 lbs., $5.00. Bags Extra.**

SHROCK KAFIR-SORGHUM

THE NEW MIRACLE FORAGE CROP—THE GREAT DROUGHT RESISTER

It is so decidedly superior as a Drought Resister to any other Cane or Sorghum as to be in a class decidedly by itself. It outvielded any other Cane and Sorghum at the United States Dry Land Experiment Station, Woodward, Okla., which station is engaged almost exclusively in testing and improving drought resisting crops.

ITS GREAT MERITS

The stalks are sweet. Cattle eat it down to the roots. Horses gnaw it to the last piece. Stock will leave Alfalfa for it. Stock prefer it to sweetest hay. Matures earlier than Feterita. Matures away ahead of Kafir. Easily two weeks in advance of Amber Cane. Seldom yields less than 60 bushels per acre. Frequently yields as high as 80 bushels per acre. Yields three tons of hay per acre. When planted early will produce two hay crops. Ready for cutting before any other Cane. It is of dwarf growing habit. Is very stalky and a great stooler. Very nutritious as a silage. Equal to Sudan and superior to white Kafir Cane for feed. Greater drought resister than Feterita. Matures with exceptional uniformity. Fields are remarkable for even growth. It is not a hybrid. Branch heads keep coming up till frost. Grows from 3½ to 5 feet high. Very easy to handle in harvesting. One seed often shoots 4 or 5 stools. It never lodges or droops its heads. Better seed producer than any of the Sorghums. Sow 10 lbs. per acre. Cover seed 2 inches deep only. On account of its peculiar stooling and branching habit and the fact that the seed germinates in cold ground, bigger yields can be secured by sowing same time as corn.

ITS HISTORY

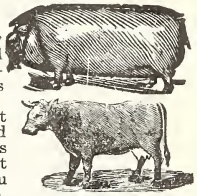
In the summer of 1911, Mr. Roy Shrock, a Rural Mail Carrier of many years' farming experience, noticed growing on a piece of raw prairie land near a wet weather creek, dry as a bone ten months a year, a strange plant (evidently carried from some unknown land) somewhat similar to Kafir Corn, the stalks of which were about 3½ feet high, unusually leafy, with exceptionally large heads. Mr. Shrock watched and studied it, and before long it was developed and tested by Agricultural Stations, and rapidly came into general use. Long, hot, dry seasons do not seem to affect it. As a hay plant it grows quickly and yields heavily; as a grain, silage and hay crop, in drought stricken regions, planted about corn planting time, it will not disappoint.

4338—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 65c; 10 lbs., $1.10; 25 lbs., $2.25; 50 lbs., $4.00; 100 lbs., $7.50. Bags Extra.

NON-SACCHARINE SORGHUMS

These varieties are of the greatest value for the Middle West, where drouth often destroys the corn crop. They should be more largely planted there, as they yield as much grain as corn and make excellent fodder, and yield a good crop when corn would burn up entirely. They will grow on any soil where corn will, and on many too poor for corn.

SALZER'S EARLIEST KAFIR CORN



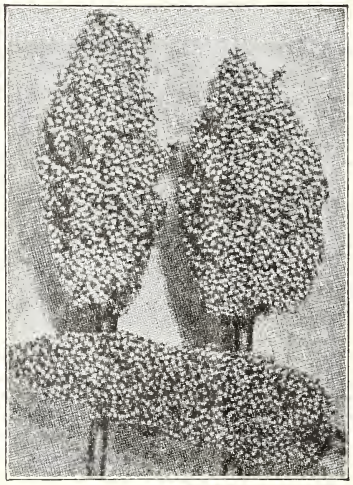
This corn grows 4 to 5 feet high, making a straight, upright growth, it has a strong stem with wide leaves. The stalks contain considerable sweet sap and remain green until the heads are fully matured, for this reason Kafir Corn is preferred as a forage crop to any other variety listed on this page, which are all less juicy and are perfectly dry when seed is ripe.

Drouths cannot touch this Kafir Corn, at least that is our experience. It snaps its finger at dryness. It mocks the hot, withering sun. It grows and grows, and it matters not whether it rains or whether the sun is hot. Salzer's Earliest Kafir Corn is there to grow. It does well as far north as Dakota. It is enormously, prodigiously productive; does so well everywhere that, if you have hogs or sheep, and if you are proud of your horses and love your cattle, you should plant a few acres. Another good thing about it is this, that it will produce tons and tons of seed, which is equally as rich and nutritious and fattening as corn. Matures in about 110 days.

For grain sow in rows 3½ feet apart, using 10 lbs. per acre. For hay or pasture sow 60 lbs. per acre in drills or 75 lbs., broadcast. **4345—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 38c; 10 lbs., 60c; 25 lbs., $1.25; 50 lbs., $2.00; 100 lbs., $3.50. Bags Extra.**

FETERITA

A new grain of the Dura group, introduced by the U. S. Dept. of Agr. from Egypt. It has proven the best forage crop for dry lands known today.



Feterita

It produces a stalk of medium height and size, bearing ten to twelve leaves of medium size and a large head, well filled with pure white or bluish white seeds. The grain is larger than milo, is fully as soft and much whiter than Kafir. Its feeding value is equal to either Kafir or Milo and does not contain the dust that accompanies the other two. Feterita is an excellent drouth resister. In some instances it made excellent crops without receiving any rain from the day it was planted, until harvested. It stands erect, branches out from the root and matures in about 90 days. Yields of from 50 to 80 bushels per acre were reported last season. A remarkable feature is that in Oklahoma two crops of Feterita can be rasied on the same ground in one season. Sow 60 lbs. per acre broadcast, 10 lbs. per acre in drills.

4340—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 40c; 10 lbs., 65c; 25 lbs., $1.40; 50 lbs., $2.35; 100 lbs., $4.25. Bags Extra.

Shrock Kafir-Sorghum Plant Produced From One Seed Note the Large Seed Heads

All of your seeds last year, gave us the best of satisfaction.—A. O. Quilling, Menomonie, Wis.

SOY BEANS

Bags Extra: ½ bu., 15c; 1 bu., 18c; 2½ bu., 40c.

Soy Beans are rapidly becoming regarded as one of the most profitable crops that can be grown, especially in the Corn Belt. Generally speaking, they require about the same temperature as corn. Being legumes, they are wonderful soil improvers; they may be used either as a hay crop, pasture crop, soiling crop, or for the beans. Under favorable conditions Soy Beans will produce 12 tons per acre of fresh fodder, rich in protein and fat, which makes an excellent forage to mix in with fodder corn. Will frequently produce 25 to 40 bushels per acre of the richest possible foodstuffs where grown for seed, and it is claimed that butter is more finely flavored when the cows are fed the ground beans. Very drought resistant and produces an abundance of nutritious feed when pastures are brown and dry.

Soy Beans make a good growth on poor soils, especially if inoculated; succeed on acid soil where clover and alfalfa will not do; will grow as far north and south as corn and cotton; they are a splendid rotation crop, either short or whole season; they are equal pound for pound to oil meal in feeding value; they build up the soil and are a splendid green manure crop; they may be cut for hay any time after the pods begin to form. Many of our customers grow Soy Beans with their corn, planting them at the same time as they do not interfere with the cultivation of the corn. This gives them two crops at harvest time or they let the sheep or hogs in to feed on the beans. Sheep or hogs will leave the corn practically undisturbed until the beans are gone. A crop of Soy Beans grown on your land will prove one of the best investments you ever made.

Ito San Soy Beans

INOCULATE THIS SEED WITH NITROGEN

ITO SAN

This is the standard, best known, and most widely grown. Early maturing (in about 100 days), grows 2½ to 3 feet high. The bean is yellow, it is immensely productive and fine to sow with corn for hogging or forage. Makes fine hay. Especially adapted to a northern latitude. **4304—Lb., 19c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 50c; 10 lbs., 80c; 25 lbs., $1.70; 50 lbs., $2.90; 100 lbs., $5.25. Bags extra.**

BLACK EYEBROW

Seeds are black with brown saddle and black seed scar. It is also from Manchuria and about like Manchu in growth and date of maturing. Specially adapted to northern conditions for both grain and hay. One of the best for planting with corn. **4310—Lb., 19c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 50c; 10 lbs., 80c; 25 lbs., $1.70; 50 lbs., $2.90; 100 lbs., $5.25. Bags extra.**

MEDIUM YELLOW

Popular throughout the Central States. Is quite early and produces a heavy crop of beans, which makes it desirable. **4302—Lb., 19c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 50c; 10 lbs., 80c; 25 lbs., $1.70; 50 lbs., $2.90; 100 lbs., $5.25. Bags extra.**

MANCHU

This is by far the most popular Soy Bean in the middle west. It is a medium early variety, and it matures dry beans in about 100 days. The Manchu is almost unanimously considered to be the best of all Soy Beans for any purpose. Seeds are yellow with a peculiar black seed scar. It is a medium variety, originally from Northern Manchuria, and larger and later than Ito San. The Wisconsin Experimental Station recommends this variety for hay and silage, and as being one of the best to plant with corn for silage. **4309—Lb., 17c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 41c; 10 lbs., 72c; 25 lbs., $1.60; 50 lbs., $2.65; 100 lbs., $4.75. Bags extra.**

SALZER'S EARLY BLACK

This variety is very much grown in Wisconsin, particularly in the northern sections, for forage and ensilage. The seed itself is jet black. Dwarf habit, hence not so much planted with corn. Chiefly used for emergency hay crops. **4303—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 65c; 10 lbs., $1.10; 25 lbs., $2.25; 50 lbs., $4.00; 100 lbs., $7.50. Bags extra.**

SOY BEAN MIXTURE

Produces a scientifically mixed blend of Soy Beans that for genuine merit will please the most exacting. **4308—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 42c; 10 lbs., 75c; 25 lbs., $1.60; 50 lbs., $2.70; 100 lbs., $4.85. Bags extra.**

Salzer's Field Peas

We were very well pleased with the results from your Certified Grimm Alfalfa seed.—Johnston Bros., Sulphur Springs, Ark.

FIELD PEAS

INOCULATE THIS SEED WITH NITRAGIN

YELLOW CANADA FIELD

A variety of field peas grown throughout the north and northwest, also in Canada, a strain so hardy that they do well on any soil suitable for oats or spring wheat. Plowed under as a fertilizer, they rank next to Red Clover. They can be grown alone for fodder purposes and green manure, but for a dairy feed it is more profitable to mix them with oats, rye or barley, and to cut for hay when the oats are heading out. Hay is of the finest quality, and cattle, horses and sheep thrive on it. Can be sown with oats at the rate of 2 bushels of peas and two bushels of oats for a double crop, threshing at one time and separating with a cleaner. 60 lbs., in one bushel **4655—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, $1.10; ½ bu., $2.00; 1 bu., $3.75; 2½ bu., $9.25; 5 bu., $18.25; 10 bu., $36.00. Bags extra. See above.**

MILLET

EARLY WHITE WONDER

It is extremely early and produces with a riotous abundance. The heads of this grand millet will measure from 8 to 18 inches and a single head will have as many as 15,000 seeds. Furthermore, it is just as hardy and vigorous as other millets. It has been raised in Western Kansas for several years, with great success, and also in the North.

The foliage is very heavy and the leaves broad, resembling those of corn. It produces an immense amount of excellent fodder which cures very readily. We recommend Early White Wonder for earliness, vigorous growth, and heavy yield of both grain and fodder. Stocks short. **4593—Radium: Lb., 18c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 35c; 10 lbs., 60c; 25 lbs., $1.25; 50 lbs., $2.00; 100 lbs., $3.50.** Bags extra.

Bags extra for Millet: ½ bu. bag, 15c; 1 bu., 18c; 2½ bu., bag, 40c.

ORDER AT PRESENT LOW PRICES AND SAVE MONEY

SALZER'S EARLIEST RUSSIAN

It is two weeks earlier than German Millet, immensely prolific, has great stooling habits, is very leafy and bushy and full of rich green blades; one kernel has been known to produce upwards of fifty fine, strong stalks, just the size that are in great demand and eagerly eaten by cattle. It is not an uncommon thing to cut three to four tons of hay per acre.

This millet stands the hot dry winds of the Dakotas, the burning prairies of Kansas better than other varieties and flourishes on the heated soils of Western Nebraska and Colorado.

4570—Radium: Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 43c; 10 lbs., 75c; 25 lbs., $1.40; 50 lbs., $2.25; 100 lbs., $4.00. Bags extra.

GERMAN

Introduced into this country in the early seventies, it is still the most popular of all the millets Seed heads are usually about an inch thick, 6 to 8 inches long, and packed full of seed, making this variety very productive. Is a little later in season, than Common.

The German Millet grows very rank, generally three to four feet high, and is one of the best varieties for hay, being sweet, palatable and milk producing. The hay may seem coarse, yet it is very tender if cut at the right time, which is when in full bloom, and cows and other farm stock are all exceedingly fond of it. **4578—Radium: Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 43c; 10 lbs., 75c; 25 lbs., $1.40; 50 lbs., $2.25; 100 lbs., $4.00. Bags extra.**

4577—Superior: Lb., 18c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 40c; 10 lbs., 70c; 25 lbs., $1.35; 50 lbs., $2.15; 100 lbs., $3.75. Bags extra.

COMMON

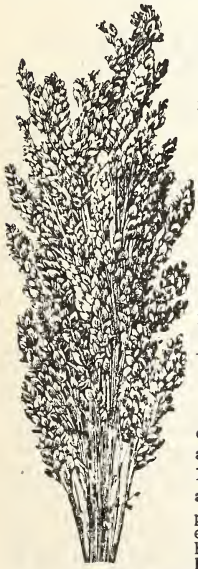
Grows usually from 2½ to 3 feet high and makes excellent hay. It is a very early variety with tender stems and leaves. Does especially well on dry and light soils. Its luxuriant growth and quick maturing propensities make it one of the best millets for covering shortages in the hay crop and for smothering weeds.

4566—Radium: Lb., 18c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 35c; 10 lbs., 60c; 25 lbs., $1.25; 50 lbs., $2.00; 100 lbs., $3.50. Bags extra.

4565—Superior: Lb., 15c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 30c; 10 lbs., 55c; 25 lbs., $1.20; 50 lbs., $1.90; 100 lbs., $3.25. Bags extra.

EARLY FORTUNE

An extra early variety. It is claimed to be rust-proof and that chinch bugs will not eat the plant The seed is of a beautiful red color and is two or three times the size of German Millet. Not a good variety for hay. This variety heads in from 25 to 35 days. It gives a large yield of seed. which can be fed to cattle, poultry and hogs without injury. **4574—Radium: Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 45c; 10 lbs., 75c; 25 lbs., $1.60; 50 lbs., $2.70; 100 lbs., $4.95. Bags extra.**



Broom Corn Millet

JAPANESE

It grows from 4 to 6 feet high, stands up remarkably and yields large crops. When cured it makes good hay and in quality is superior to corn fodder. It is relished by all kinds of stock.

4583—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 70c; 10 lbs., $1.25; 25 lbs., $2.60; 50 lbs., $4.25; 100 lbs., $8.00 Bags extra.

BROOM CORN OR HOG MILLET

This Millet does not grow very tall and is, therefore, not much used for hay, but it yields enormous quantities of seed, often 60 to 70 bus. per acre and this seed makes good feed for swine and other stock. It is of exceptional value for those parts and sections where corn cannot be safely or cheaply grown. It also makes fine feed for poultry and young chicks. It will mature in about two months from sowing. The seed differs from Early Fortune Millet only in the color. It is yellowish white. The plants resemble Broom Corn when growing, hence the name.

Price of Broom Corn or Hog Millet: 4562—Radium: Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 40c; 10 lbs., 70c; 25 lbs., $1.35; 50 lbs., $2.15; 100 lbs., $3.75. Bags extra.

SUNFLOWER—For The Silo

Produces an enormous tonnage of from 20 to 30 tons per acre. Fed to dairy cattle, it is found to be satisfactory in every way. The cows relish it and produce practically as much milk as when fed on the other ensilage. Especially valuable in those sections having dry seasons, and in the high altitudes of the Northwest and Western Canada. The seed is valuable as a poultry and hog feed. Sow any time before the middle of July, in rows far enough apart to permit cultivation. Use 5 lbs., per acre. Cultivate and harvest the same as corn. **4704—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 77c; 10 lbs., $1.35; 25 lbs., $2.85; 50 lbs., $5.25; 100 lbs., $10.00. Bags weighed in free.**

Salzer's German Millet

SALZER'S TEOSINTE

A heavy yielding and luxuriant fodder plant containing a considerable amount of sugar. Especially adapted for the South. Georgia reports 33,000 lbs. of green forage per acre. Mississippi 44,000 lbs. The heavy rain falls in the Northern tier of states have given it quite an impetus in these states where extremely large crops have been the rule. Quite often a single kernel will produce upwards of 50 stalks. If cut when it reaches 4 to 5 feet in height it makes excellent fodder and will produce a second crop fully as large as the first. If left to grow until September or October, it furnishes excellent material for the silo in much greater amounts than most any other forage crop. Sow in hills 4 to 5 feet apart each way about corn planting time. Sow 2 pounds per acre.

4711—Oz., 18c; ¼ lb., 50c; ½ lb., 85c; lb., $1.50; 2 lbs., $2.85, postpaid.

Your Superior Fodder Corn has no equal.—Ed. Pohl, R. D. 1, Box 76, Sandstone, Minn.

Salzer's Wisconsin Grown Sand Vetch

The Great Soil Reclaimer, Drought Resister and Hay Producer

Sow 35 lbs. per acre; 60 lbs. equal one bushel.

Sand Vetch is also known under the terms of Winter Vetch and Hairy Vetch. For soil improvement, there is hardly any crop that fits in so well under all conditions as Vetch. It is a heavy carrier of root tubercles and these increase in cold weather more than on any other legume. It will do well on poor lands where clover would fail. It needs a good seed bed with plenty of moisture to begin with, but when once established it will stand almost any degree of heat, cold, or drought. Salzer's Sand Vetch will supply a very succulent forage from early spring until late fall and will remain green under snow all winter long, giving your stock the first green forage in early spring.

FACTS ABOUT SAND VETCH

It is a wonderful, rapid grower, and thrives with little moisture.

It withstands cold: Sand Vetch can be sown quite early in Spring, as soon as the ground can be worked, and also in fall, in August or September, and the next spring will come forth fresh and green and vigorous and will form green herbage for cattle very early. It furnishes the earliest crop of any forage plants.

It is a tremendous yielder, producing all the way from 15 to 20 tons of the very best green forage per acre.

Quality. Salzer's Sand Vetch makes the best hay imaginable, it is exceedingly nutritious, much more so than clover, is eaten with relish and may be fed with safety to all kinds of stock.

All agricultural colleges, all writers on agriculture, all practical farmers, recommend the growing of Sand Vetch. It is especially so in Europe. You cannot find an agriculturist there who would not recommend it, and this is the case here in America by those who have given same a trial.

As a fertilizer it has but few equals, as it enriches the soil wonderfully. The Department of Agriculture at Washington estimates the value of a plowed under crop of this Vetch as equivalent to putting into the ground $16 to $45 worth of commercial fertilizer to the acre.

When intended for **hay,** Salzer's Sand Vetch should be left standing until the flowers have, for the most part, given way to the pods, and some of the seeds become well formed.

Pasture all summer long. You can have this excellent fodder plant all summer long from April until November not only a little but a great abundance, as Sand Vetch produces heavily. As it can be pastured all season until snow covers the ground, severe frosts not injuring this plant like most others, it should be planted in many instances rather than rape. If pastured off when not too far advanced, it will readily grow up again and again.

Seed. Sand Vetch seed is not expensive. It pays to plant it. It improves your soil, yields an immense amount of forage per acre and after cutting it once in Spring or pasturing it for some time you can let the field or part of it go to seed. It is a mistaken idea that seed of Sand Vetch can not be grown successfully in the North, as it produces large crops of seed here in Wisconsin. All of our stock has been grown here in this neighborhood together with fall rye from which it can easily be separated, and this Wisconsin grown Sand Vetch is far superior to European grown stock handled by other seedsmen, it being purer, of higher vitality and of more vigorous growth.

Soil. As the name would indicate, Sand Vetch has a special adaption for sandy soils, it has a decided capacity to grow on **light soil too poor to produce crops of Clovers, Spring Vetches and Cow Peas.** But it will of course grow more vigorously on a better class of soils.

R. Walburger, Camden County, Mo., says: "Wonderful is Salzer's Sand Vetch. Planted in May, and only two little rains, yet it grew 7 to 8 ft. tall. Everybody came to see it and to praise it. Other grasses and forage plants were too small to cut, but Salzer's Sand Vetch was immense."

This Vetch is beyond doubt one of the most valuable fodder plants for the West and Northwestern States, owing to its adaptability to withstand severe drouth, heat and cold. The vines are very similar to Pea Vines, but are more slender and much more thickly clad with leaves and side steams, which furnish nice succulent feed.

Individual plants will make a ten-foot growth before going to seed. A Sowing made in August or September makes excellent fall pasturage for sheep or hogs; the crop in fifty days being two feet high. After close eating it can be left to prevent soil washing during the winter and early spring, thus effecting a great saving of soluble mineral fertilizers contained in the soil. It is one of the first plants to start in growth in the spring, covering the ground with a heavy crop early in May.

CULTURE OF SAND VETCH

Sow in Spring or in Fall at the rate of 40 to 50 Pounds Sand Vetch with about ½ Bu. of Barley or Oats in Spring ,and Winter Rye in fall. The grain will greatly assist the Vetch in checking the weed growth, as the Vetch starts rather slowly. The grain will also furnish variety if used for pasture and will provide stems on which the Vetch may climb, which will make it easier to cut and harvest the Crop. To sow Vetch with a nurse crop has always given the best results. If wanted alone, however, Vetch is sown at the rate of 40 to 60 pounds per acre broadcast, or less amount in drills 30 inches apart. If grown the latter way it can be cultivated while the plants are young but they soon will cover the ground densely.

INOCULATE THIS SEED WITH NITRAGIN

Every dairyman and stock-breeder in the United States should have a field of Sand Vetch and if he trys it once, he will never be without it.

4227—Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid; 5 lbs., 95c; 10 lbs., $1.70; 25 lbs., $3.65; 50 lbs., $6.75; 100 lbs., $13.00. Bags Extra: ½ bu., 15c; 1 bu., 18c; 2½ bu., 40c.

SAND VETCH AND OATS FOR HAY OR PASTURE

Just the thing you have been looking for. A rich pasture or a bountiful hay crop. It is secured by sowing our mixture of Sand Vetch and Oats. The method of culture is simple. Plow and harrow your field carefully and then seed at the rate of 62½ lbs. of our Mixture per acre, any time before May 20th, covering the seed about 2½ inches. In six weeks the field should be ready for pasture, and in nine weeks, if not pastured, should return a luxuriant crop of most excellent hay. In our mixture of Sand Vetch and Oats we use an oat especially adapted for this purpose, one giving best results in conjunction with the Vetch.

4728—Not prepaid: 50 lbs., $3.90; 62½ lbs., (sufficient for 1 acre), $4.85; 100 lbs., $7.25. Bags Extra: ½ bu., 15c; 1 bu., 18c; 2½ bu., 40c.

SPRING VETCHES OR TARES

Like Alfalfa, the Superiority of Vetches for feeding lies in the great amount of protein it contains. As in Alfalfa, its huge soil restoring capacity is one of its greatest values. It is not only highly relished as a fodder and grain crop, but it increases the milk supply of milch cows and produces flesh rapidly in stock. Spring Vetch is an annual. It has all the good qualities of Sand Vetch, except that it must be sown every spring. It should be sown early in spring, at the rate of 60 to 80 lbs. per acre. If sown in connection with oats use 50 lbs. Spring Vetch to 32 lbs. oats per acre.

4730—Lb. 23c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 77c; 10 lbs., $1.35; 25 lbs. $2.85; 50 lbs., $5.25; 100 lbs., $9.95. Bags Extra: ½ bu., 15c; 1 bu. 18c; 2½ bu., 40c.

Your wheat, oats, potatoes and buckwheat are all growing fine.—O. H. Erickson, R. D. 1, Hixton, Wis.

Brome is the Grass for Dry and Sandy Soils

While Immense Crops of Hay Are Produced from Brome, It is Unexcelled for Pasturage

A Field of Salzer's Brome Grass

PENCILARIA

This plant has been heralded from one end of the earth to the other as the greatest forage plant, as the most wonderful fodder plant, as the most marvelous hay producer. On our own farms it has done exceedingly well, and we recommend for same a thorough trial, as it requires but very little seed. We know farmers who have planted several acres and who would not part with this wonderful forage plant.

It should be planted six inches apart in the row and the rows about 3½ feet apart. Cultivate two or three times if possible, and by that time the sight will astonish the beholder, and you will marvel at its luxuriance and you will dream that you are in the tropics, but your wonder will but then begin. As you watch it grow until it has reached 12 to 14 feet and densely covered your land, you will surely believe that you are finding your way through Central America tropical bottoms! It will average 40 rich, juicy, leafy stalks to the plant, which will be covered with seed heads 12 to 24 inches long. The seed makes good food for poultry, and ground for cattle cannot be beat. Sow same as early as you would Corn. The usual way of growing it, however, is to mow same when 3 to 6 feet high, and it will immediately start again, and can be mowed four to six times during the season. It is greatly relished by all kinds of stock, either in its green or dry state. Every farmer, and in fact, every one who keeps cows, horses, and hogs should try it if they wish to grow an immense crop of fodder cheaply on a small piece of ground. Sow in drills 5 to 6 lbs., or broadcast, 8 lbs., per acre.

4661—Lb., 28c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., $1.05; 10 lbs., $1.90; 25 lbs., $4.15; 50 lbs., $7.75; 100 lbs., $15.00. Bags free.

BROME GRASS (CERTIFIED QUACK FREE)

This exceptionally valuable grass will bear out every word of praise we give it. Best for permanent pasture. The best of grasses for dry soils. It is a grass for the desert, a grass for the drought-stricken countries, the grass for each and every state of the United States; in fact, any and everywhere, and it does well on soil where there is plenty of moisture. Brome Grass is one of our hardiest perennial grasses; no amount of cold will kill it. It withstands the severest drought, and water may stand on it for weeks without injury. Mr. John Hess, Holy Cross Mission, Holy Cross, Alaska, writes, **"Your Brome Grass stands up nicely. It is a great pleasure to learn how very hardy it is."**

It roots deeply, often 4 to 6 feet, and thereby improves greatly the physical condition of the soil; growing on good soils where large yields of cured hay are harvested, and also good returns are obtained on poor, sandy land where timothy is frequently a failure. As a pasture grass it is of special value, staying green and succulent during summer and enduring the close cropping of cattle, horses, sheep and hogs. The chemical analysis shows it extremely rich in flesh-producing, milk-increasing ingredients. The Experimental Station, Garden City, Kan., says: "We have grown **Bromus Inermis** successsfully, and we think it is the coming grass for the arid regions of the West. It is green from the middle of March to about November." **Prof. Shaw, of Minnesota,** pertinently says: **"This Grass cannot be obtained too soon by the farmers of the Northwest." The South Dakota Experimental Station of Brookings, says:** "This is the best Grass that has yet been tried at this station. When properly sown it catches well, giving a good sod the first year. Thus far the grass has endured drought perfectly, and was never winter-killed in the least." **Bags free.**

4319—Radium: Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 90c; 10 lbs., $1.60; 25 lbs., $3.65; 50 lbs., $6.75; 100 lbs., $13.00.

RED TOP (Solid Seed)

It has frequently been said of Red Top that as a grass it is more useful than any other. As a permanent pasturage it is especially valuable. As a mixture with clover, timothy, brome or blue grass it flourished everywhere.

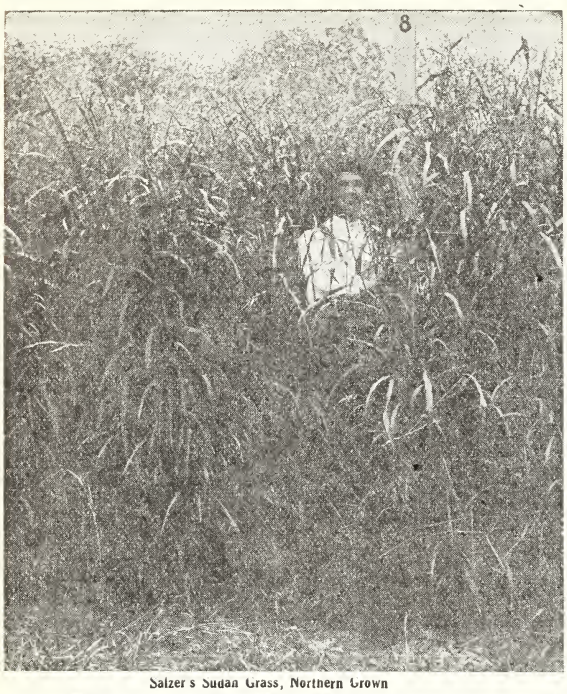
Red Top is a very hardy native grass, probably the hardiest perennial grass we have. It would answer well to sow Red Top separately on moist lands where old grass has run out or become mossy; on such places it would fill the soil with numerous roots. Does well on moist, undrained soils, liable to occasionally overflow. Red Top accommodates itself to a variety of soils, even to quite dry situations. Attains a height of 2 to 2½ feet. It is of slender growth and rather fine foliage and throws out slender, spreading heads. It is a very nutritious grass and relished by stock.

Salzer's Radium Clear Red Top is free from chaff. Sow Salzer's Clean Red Top at the rate of 8 to 12 pounds per acre.

4495—Radium: Lb., 32c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., $1.35; 10 lbs., $2.50; 25 lbs., $5.65; 50 lbs., $10.75; 100 lbs., $21.00. Bags weighed in free.

4494—Superior: Lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., $1.30; 10 lbs., $2.40; 25 lbs., $5.40; 50 lbs., $10.25; 100 lbs., $20.00. Bags weighed in free.

Was very well pleased with Salzer's Red Top for hay. It grew fine.—Mrs. C. H. Voegdy, Box 16, Burns, Ore.



Salzer's Sudan Grass, Northern Grown

SUDAN GRASS

Haven't you a few acres on your farm upon which you would like some hay that can be raised quickly and easily and that will give you 4 to 8 tons of cured hay per acre? Plant Salzer's Sudan Grass Seed! The drier and hotter the weather, the more will you be surprised at the wonderful yield. Salzer's Sudan Grass is one of the most prolific hay crops ever grown; in the South it gives three crops and in the North, two crops of hay a season. A surprisingly rapid grower, and as a catch crop fully equal to Millet. Sudan grass is used for pasture, ensilage and soiling as well as for hay. It does best on a rich loam soil, but it has been grown successfully on almost every class of soil from a heavy clay to a light sand. It is sweet, heavy-yielding grass; absolutely drought proof; stock of all kinds eat it greedily, often in preference to Alfalfa; it analyzes over 9 per cent protein. In purchasing Sudan Grass, insist upon Salzer's—Salzer's is free from Johnson Grass, which is hardly distinguishable from Sudan Seed. The original seed was introduced from Khartum, Central Africa, about twelve years ago, and its wide use today is almost phenomenal, indicating the extreme satisfaction it has been giving everywhere.

AS A HAY CROP it ranks exceptionally high, chemical analysis showing it of the same value as Timothy or Johnson Grass. It equals Millets and yields more. Easy to cut with mower and cures readily. Cut just after full bloom. Cut again when high enough. For soiling and silage it is splendid. Mixed with soy beans or cow peas, it makes exceptionally good silage.

Mr. Frank Strub, R. D. 3, Lansing, Iowa, writes, **"I planted three acres with your Sudan Grass on June 29th and on August 22nd we had the first rain. I cut in September 8th, it averaging six feet. Yielded 3 tons per acre. Had clay soil from which 3 crops had been previously raised."**

CULTURE: Should not be planted until the soil has become warm in spring. It can be sown at any time in summer 70 to 75 days ahead of frost. Sown in rows from 14 to 18 inches apart, it takes 5 pounds per acre; on good soil where there is plenty of moisture it is also sown broadcast or drilled in, and then 15 (some say 20) pounds of seed are required per acre. **4530—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 60c; 10 lbs., $1.00; 25 lbs., $1.85; 50 lbs., $3.20; 100 lbs., $5.95. Bags are weighed in free.**

SALZER'S KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

This grass is one of the first to start up in the spring and is still green when the snow flies in the fall. Uninjured by extremes of cold, heat, wet or drought, its hardiness and ability to withstand tramping of hoofs has made it particularly valuable everywhere, consequently it is now very extensively grown. It is easy to start, easy to grow and to establish pastures of the greenest verdue that will give highly profitable returns. The roots are thick and stout so that the tough sod thus formed makes an almost everlasting sward that permits of very heavy pasturing, year in and year out. Its feeding value is exceptionally high, as it makes one of the best, sweetest and most nutritious pastures or hay crops that can be grown. For lawns it will produce one of the most beautiful, thick, velvety carpet-like swards imaginable. **Bags are weighed in free.**

4479—Radium: Lb., 40c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., $2.10; 10 lbs., $4.00; 25 lbs., $9.35; 50 lbs., $18.25; 100 lbs., $36.00.

4478—Superior: Lb., 38c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., $2.05; 10 lbs., $3.90; 25 lbs., $9.10; 50 lbs., $17.75; 100 lbs., $35.00.

Salzer's Orchard Grass

An exceptionally valuable grass for pasture or hay land, and on account of its earliness very valuable for a permanent pasture. It furnishes green grass very early in spring and until late in the fall. When closely cropped it grows up quickly and is ready for grazing again in a short time. When grown for hay, more than one crop can be obtained in one season, and when only one crop is cut the aftergrowth is very heavy and gives splendid and rich pasture till late in the fall. **Bags are weighed in free.**

4489—Radium: Lb., 35c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., $1.40; 10 lbs., $2.60; 25 lbs., $5.90; 50 lbs., $11.25; 100 lbs., $22.00.

4488—Superior: Lb., 33c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., $1.35; 10 lbs., $2.50; 25 lbs., $5.65; 50 lbs., $10.75; 100 lbs., $21.00.

Orchard Grass

BERMUDA GRASS OR SOUTHERN BLUE GRASS

This is a perennial grass of creeping habit, very valuable for the southern states as it, withstands drought better than most varieties. It is sown largely for the purpose of binding drifting sand and for steep embankments subject to wash. It is splendid pasture grass, furnishing excellent summer pasture. It freezes out north of Virginia. Sow in spring at the rate of about 6 pounds per acre. **4501—Lb., 60c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., $2.55; 6 lbs., $3.05; 10 lbs., $4.90; 25 lbs., $11.65; 50 lbs., $22.75; 100 lbs., $45.00. Bags are weighed in free.**

AMERICAN GROWN RYE GRASS

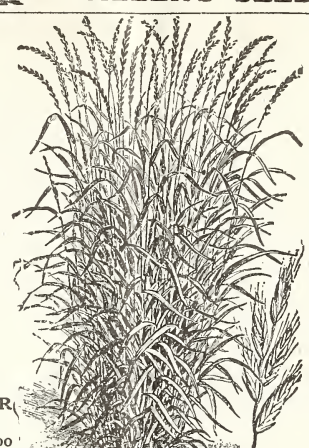
A fine-leaved Rye Grass, very durable and wonderful on a sandy soil. It is used for lawn mixtures, and is also valuable as a green forage plant for growing on lands not easily cultivated. **4555—Lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., $1.50; 25 lbs., $3.00; 50 lbs., $5.50; 100 lbs., $10.50. Bags are weighed in free.**

A Field of Salzer's Kentucky Blue Grass.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS

It is extensively used for seeding in pastures where clover and timothy have died out. The amazing manner in which it thrives under the close cropping of all kinds of stock is remarkable. The Italian Rye Grass is a strong grower, arrives at maturity sooner, has a greater abundance of foliage, which is broader and of a more lively green color, grows considerably taller, is more upright; its spikes are longer and upon the whole, produces more than the English Rye Grass. It should be cut for hay when heading out.

4474—Radium. Lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., $1.10; 10 lbs., $2.00; 25 lbs., $4.25; 50 lbs., $8.00; 100 lbs., $15.50. Bags free.



Italian Rye Grass

PHALARIS GRASS

On almost every farm in America there is to be found a piece of low, wet land upon which Phalaris should flourish luxuriantly and return a large yield of the most nutritious, tasty grass. Surely a grass with such volume of yield and quantity of nutrition and vigor and hardiness will greatly surprise the grower.

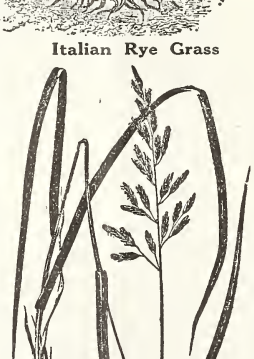
A MAGNIFICENT GRASS FOR WET SOILS

It will grow on land that is too wet for Red Top, and for such soils we heartily recommend it, that is, for tenacious clay, or marshy, wet lands. This remarkable grass sends its long twining roots deep after strength into the soil and then brings forth grass 4 to 8 feet tall, of great richness. In England it yielded 15,103 POUNDS of magnificent hay per acre! At La Crosse, Wis., it grew as per illustration, 8 feet tall. Look at this magnificent clump of grass from one kernel of seed! If you have wet soil, here's your grass. By some it is called the Giant Red Top—it's a wonderful grass. Sow about 5 lbs. per acre. **4511—Radium Brand: Lb., $1.60, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., $7.00; 10 lbs., $13.80; 25 lbs., $31.25. Bags free.**

MEADOW FESCUE

Also called English Blue or Randall Grass. It is well suited to a wide range of soils, does well on loamy clay and gravelly soils, and thrives on heavy black loam, strong and low lying soils; in wet places in a pasture, where Timothy, Red Clover and Kentucky Blue Grass fail, Meadow Fescue will keep these places productive. It is not adapted to light, sandy soils. It lives longer than most other kinds of grasses, and although it produces the first year a good crop of hay or pasture, it does not reach the highest stage of growth until second and third year, and for this reason it is exceptionally well adapted for permanent pastures and meadows. On soils which are too shallow and where the presence of hard-pan prohibits the successful culture of alfalfa, this grass should be sown in place. Matures at the same time as Timothy and Red Top and Alsike Clover and for meadows these varieties are often grown together. Grows 2½ to 3 feet high, roots out well, but never grows in tufts. It blooms in June and July. Sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre.

4484—Radium Brand: Lb., 35c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., $1.40; 10 lbs., $2.60; 25 lbs., 5.90; 50 lbs., $11.25; 100 lbs., $22.00. Bags free.



Meadow Fescue

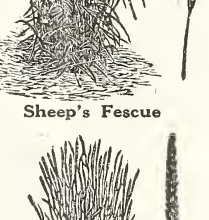
SHEEP'S FESCUE (Festuca Ovina)

It has a tufted habit of growth; is short, with upright leaves. It is particularly relished by sheep, hence the name. It prefers light, sandy soil and dry uplands; is not affected by drought. **4516—Lb., 50c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., $2.05; 10 lbs., $3.90; 25 lbs., $9.15; 50 lbs., $17.75; 100 lbs., $35.00. Bags free.**

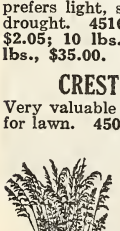
Sheep's Fescue

CRESTED DOGSTAIL (Cynosurus eristatus)

Very valuable for dry lands and sheep pastures, also splendid for lawn. **4503—Lb., 70c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., $2.75; 10 lbs., $5.30; 25 lbs., $12.60; 50 lbs., $24.75; 100 lbs., $49.00. Bags free.**



Crested Dog's Tail



Tall Meadow Oat Grass

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS

(Also called French Rye Grass.) Can be cut several times and does well if sown alone. Makes good hay, is natural to sandy loams, but thrives best on strong clays. It is a very hardy grass and endures much heat and cold. Possesses the advantges of early, quick and late growth and is fine for pasture. **4520—Radium: Lb., 35c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., $1.45; 10 lbs., $2.70; 25 lbs., $6.15; 50 lbs., $11.75; 100 lbs., $23.00. Bags free.**

CREEPING BENT

Has very compact, creeping, rooting stems. Of rapid growth and spreading habit, forming a strong, durable turf. Invaluable for lawns and golf courses. If sown alone, use 50 lbs. to the acre. **4502—Lb., $1.00, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., $4.55; 10 lbs., $8.90; 25 lbs., $21.60; 50 lbs., $42.75; 100 lbs., $85.00. Bags free.**

Creeping Bent

ROUGH STALKED MEADOW

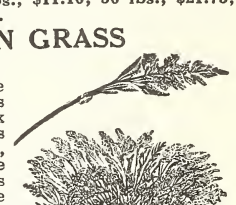
(Poa trivialis)

Valuable for pastures and meadows, particularly on damp soils and sheltered situations, producing a constant supply of nutritious herbage, greatly liked by cattle. **4514—Lb., 55c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., $2.45; 10 lbs., $4.70; 25 lbs., $11.10; 50 lbs., $21.75; 100 lbs., $43.00. Bags free.**

JOHNSON GRASS

(Holcus Halepensis)

Does magnificently in the North. Produces about 5 tons of grass per acre, within six months. In the South, it is hard to keep it in bounds, and to eradicate it when once established, but it nevertheless makes good hay and can be relied upon to produce a good crop during the hottest and dryest seasons. Frost kills it in the North during winter. **4506—Lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., $1.05; 10 lbs., $1.90; 25 lbs., $4.15; 50 lbs., $7.75; 100 lbs., $15.00. Bags free.**



Rough Stalked Meadow

RED FESCUE (Festuca rubra)

Splendid for dry, sandy soil and suitable for lawns. Withstands more shade than most grasses, hence valuable for shady lawns. **4512—Lb., 45c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., $2.05; 10 lbs., $3.90; 25 lbs., $9.15; 50 lbs., $17.75; 100 lbs., $35.00. Bags free.**

Bags Are Weighed In Free On All Grasses On This Page.

ENGLISH or PERENNIAL RYE GRASS

One of the best grasses for permanent pastures. It produces nutritious grazing and compact sod. Sow about 25 lbs. per acre.

It is found to flourish on all kinds of soil, even growing with thrift on upland situations. On rich and moist soil to which it is best suited, it gives remarkably heavy crops. It grows with rapidity, reaching a stage of perfection and producing in its first year a growth of herbage in great abundance. **4470—Radium. Lb., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., $1.20; 10 lbs., $2.20; 25 lbs., $4.90; 50 lbs., $9.25; 100 lbs., $18.00. Bags free.**

SALZER'S PERMANENT MEADOW AND PASTURE MIXTURES

To meet the demands for permanent meadows and pastures that will furnish the greatest amount of forage, and at the same time a crop that will make a continuous growth throughout the season, and to meet the various conditions of climate, soil, etc., we are prepared to blend mixtures that will suit your very own land. Some seeds do better on moist land, others on dry land, some at a high, and others at a low altitude. We make up special mixtures to fit your need, and if one for a pasture or a meadow is required, write us and let us quote you prices. When writing us, state the kind of soil, whether heavy, medium, light, rich, moist, peaty, marshy, whether overflowed part of year, whether woodland, sandy, etc. Nothing but pure fresh seeds go into these mixtures. You will need about 25 pounds seed per acre. **Price: Not prepaid: 25 lbs., $6.65; 50 lbs., $12.75; 100 lbs., $25.00. Bags free.**

RENOVATOR GRASS MIXTURE

In Salzer's Renovator or Quick Results Grass Mixture we have something that, we believe, for results and permanency has no superior. It is composed, among others, of such ingredients as Crimson Clover, Italian Rye Grass, Tall Meadow Oat, Kentucky Blue, Orchard Grass, Meadow Fescue, English Rye, Timothy, Brome Grass, Red Top, Dogstail, Alsike, White, Red and other Clovers and Grasses. It is a mixture that has proven itself immensely popular, and we believe that whoever uses it for Meadow or Pasture either for renovating his pasture or sowing alone, will get big results. For the laying down of a new Pasture or Meadow, sow 20 lbs. per acre. For renovating pastures, sow at the rate of 10 lbs. per acre.

4546—Lb., 33c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., $1.60; 10 lbs., $3.00; 25 lbs., $6.65; 50 lbs., $12.75; 100 lbs., $25.00. Bags free.

From one bushel of your Early Six Weeks Potatoes, I harvested 14 bushels of fine potatoes.—Josephine Kobitisch, R. D. 2, Montfort, Wis.

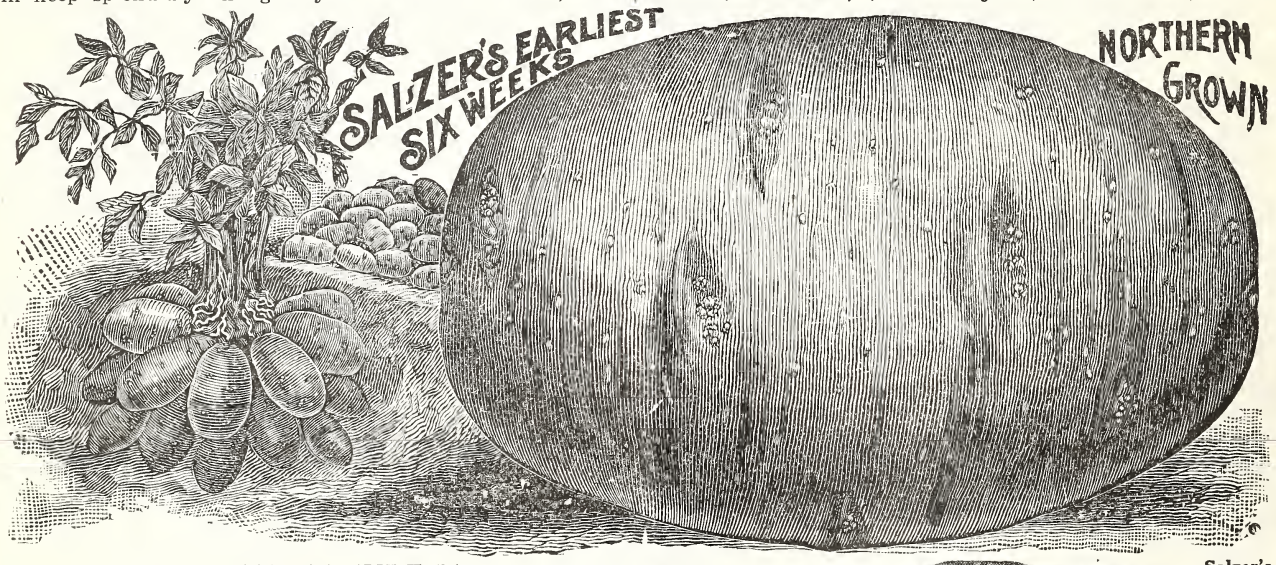
SALZER'S EARLY SIX WEEKS POTATOES

It stands alone as the great earliest general purpose Potato! Salzer's Early Six Weeks is the best Potato of the age. It is ahead of Salzer's Earliest in quality and yield, but is not quite so early, but is 10 days earlier than Early Ohio, Early Rose, etc., and other seedsmen's "earliest sorts". There is another great advantage in planting Salzer's Early Six Weeks Potatoes in preference to any other earlier sort, and that is that it is always a reliable yielder. Salzer's Early Six Weeks has never failed to produce a good crop of extremely early, very large tubers. It is a little later than Salzer's Earliest but is always a sure yielder.

Salzer's Early Six Weeks is the great general purpose Potato of the world today. By this we mean that it is good, extremely early, fit for market everywhere in six weeks. It is good for midsummer, it is good for late summer, it is good for fall, and it is magnificent to put into winter quarters, where it will keep splendidly and give you the finest flavored, best quality eating Potatoes imaginable. We never can tire extolling the merits of Salzer's Early Six Weeks Potato. There is really no Potato that is its superior and if we had but one Potato to plant this would be the Potato every time. The yield the past season was astonishingly large, acre for acre yielding from 200 to 400 bushels. It is a wonderful Potato in every respect.

Salzer's Early Six Weeks Potato is a rapid, strong, robust grower. Grows very upright. Tubers are numerous and compact in the hill. Skin is pink and smooth. The flesh is white and cooks mealy, dry and floury. Round to oblong in shape. Salzer's Early Six Weeks Potato is one of the best market varieties; fine for long distance shipping and winter storing. We receive hundreds of testimonials every year about this famous and dependable potato.

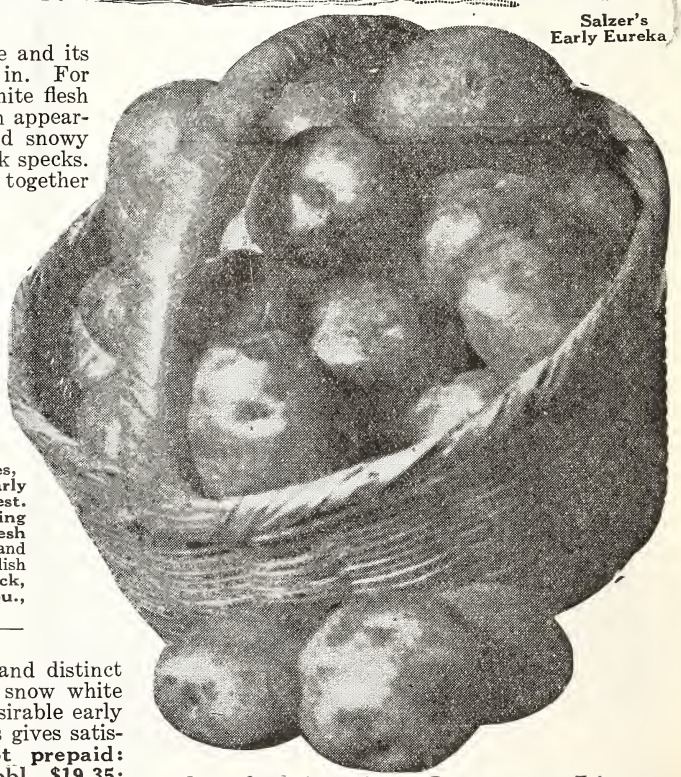
Lb., 25c, postpaid. Price, not prepaid: Peck, 70c; 1 bu., $2.25; 3 bu., or 1bbl., $6.55; 9 bu., or 3 bbl., $19.35; 15 bu., or 5 bbl., $31.50. Bags free; barrels extra at 25c, each.



EARLY EUREKA

An extra early potato, remarkable for its drought resistance and its ability to mature heavy yields before the hot, dry summer sets in. For an early potato it is noted for its keeping qualities. The white flesh has a delightful flavor and cooks mealy. It is almost round in appearance and produces uniform tubers. The skin is smooth and snowy white. It never seems to have blight and has no cores or black specks.

The vines are wonderfully vigorous and the tubers lie close together in the hills. On account of the heavy foliage it can withstand heat and drought. It never takes second growth. **Lb., 25c, postpaid. Price, not prepaid: Peck, 60c; 1 bu., $1.90; 3 bu., or 1 bbl., $5.50; 9 bu., or 3 bbl., $16.20; 15 bu., or 5 bbl., $26.25. Bags free; barrels extra at 25c each.**


Salzer's Early Eureka

SALZER'S EARLIEST

This is the earliest Red Potato in the world. Every Potato is beautiful as a picture. There is no variety that we know of that makes so handsome an appearance, that is so extremely early as Salzer's Earliest. It is the Potato that gets there in earliness quicker than any other variety on earth.

464 BUSHELS PER ACRE

The Rural New Yorker, the greatest American authority on Potatoes, has this to say regarding Salzer's Earliest: "Of the 58 kinds of Early Potatoes on trial this season Salzer's Earliest proved to be the earliest. The yield was at the rate of 464 bushels to the acre, the Potato being round and of a reddish color like the early Bermuda Potatoes. The flesh is white and the quality very good." It is of roundish shape, medium size and considering its extreme earliness, yields heavily. Uniform in size, smooth reddish skin, shallow eyes, flesh snow white. **Lb., 25c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 70c; 1 bu., $2.25; 3 bu., or 1 bbl., $6.55; 9 bu., or 3 bbl., $19.35; 15 bu., or 5 bbl., $31.50. Bags free: barrels extra at 25c each.**

SALZER'S EARLY ROSE

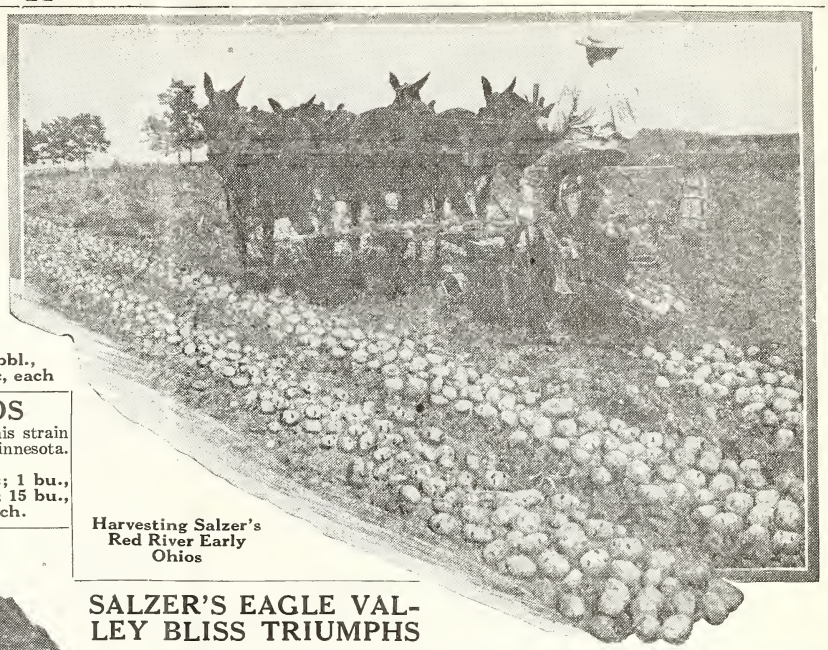
Salzer's Early Rose is another famous, popular, standard and distinct early sort. In shape it is oblong to long, rather flattened, snow white excellent quality flesh, reddish skin, yields heavily; a very desirable early potato that always sells at high prices everywhere and always gives satisfaction. Resists blight. **Lb., 25c, postpaid. Price, not prepaid: Peck, 70c; 1 bu., $2.25; 3 bu., or 1 bbl., $6.55; 9 bu., or 3 bbl., $19.35; 15 bu., or 5 bbl., $31.50. Bags free; barrels extra at 25c each.**

I won first prize with your Potatoes at our Fair.—Joseph Schmeiser, R. D. 3, Wapello, Iowa.

SALZER'S PEDIGREE RED RIVER EXTRA EARLY OHIO

Money Makers, Very Early, Extra Fine Cooking Qualities, No Black Cores, Heavy Yielders, Always Dependable! Skin is light reddish pink, smooth, and the flesh is white, firm, fine grained and unexcelled in quality. Tubers run uniform, medium to large in size, oval in shape, with blunt, rounded ends, and shallow eyes. No waste in peeling Salzer's Ohios! Will keep until May or June.

Salzer's Pedigree Red River Extra Early Ohios are ideal for the home gardener, and at market they always sell on sight! Vines are upright, allowing easy cultivation, and the tubers are set in a compact clump near the surface so that digging is easy. Adapted to every locality in the U. S. Yields heavily. Don't plant run out stock. Insist upon Salzer's true genuine stock, for heaviest yields of cleaner, better, and scab free potatoes. **Lb., 25c, postpaid. Price, not prepaid: Peck, 60c; 1 bu., $1.95; 3 bu., or 1 bbl., $5.65; 9 bu., $16.65; 15 bu., $27.00. Barrels Extra, 25c, each**



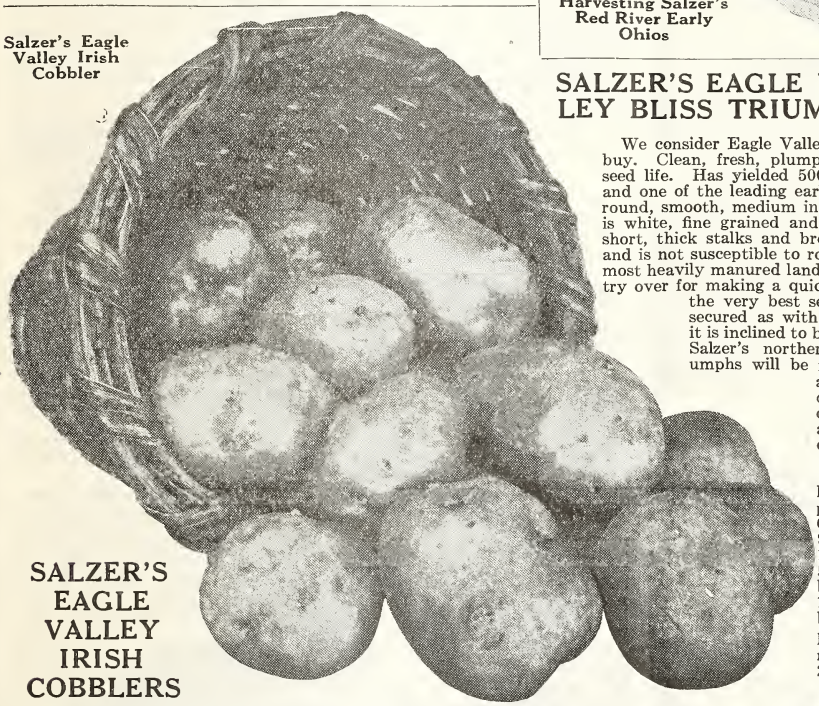
Harvesting Salzer's Red River Early Ohios

EAGLE VALLEY EARLY OHIOS

Same fine characteristics as the above, except that this strain is grown in the Great Eagle Valley potato district in Minnesota. Wonderfully fine stock and produces bountifully.

Lb., 25c, postpaid. Price, not prepaid: Peck, 55c; 1 bu., $1.85; 3 bu., or 1 bbl., $5.35; 9 bu., or 3 bbl., $15.75; 15 bu., or 5 bbl., $25.50. Bags free; barrels extra at 25c, each.

Salzer's Eagle Valley Irish Cobbler



SALZER'S EAGLE VALLEY IRISH COBBLERS

The Irish Cobbler is one of the most reliable, and fast becoming one of the most popular of the early varieties. It is famous for its clean white skin, heavy yield, and fine quality. The South Dakota Station says it is the highest yielding sort grown in S. D. over a 3 year period. Skin is of handsome cream-white color, and of excellent quality, making it most desirable for the best trade. It is a vigorous grower, ripens uniformly, and is a good keeper; in short, it is one of the best all around, early potatoes now on the market, maturing in about seven weeks, with tubers uniformly smooth, round, plump, and eyes strong and well developed.

Cobblers do well anywhere. Flesh is a beautiful white color. The vines make short upright growth, so that the hills may be only a short distance apart. It is noted for producing few, if any, small potatoes, so that you can market the whole crop.

Lb., 25c, postpaid. Price, not prepaid: Peck., 55c; 1 bu., $1.85; 3 bu., or 1 bbl., $5.35; 9 bu., or 3 bbl., $15.75; 15 bu., or 5 bbl., $25.50. Bags free; barrels extra at 25c, each.

SALZER'S PRIZETAKER

We think it is the finest of the late reddish skinned Potatoes—it has a tremendously large demand all over the United States; if same is planted once it will seldom be omitted from the farm—owing to its superb quality and big yield. It has yielded at the rate of 500 bu. per acre. It is a magnificent, nice, large, round tuber with a reddish skin and white flesh, very rich and delightful flavor, splendid either for cooking, baking or slicing; indeed, it is one of the **very best late all round Potatoes** known. We strongly recommend it.

Lb., 25c, postpaid. Price, not prepaid: Peck. 55c; 1 bu., $1.80; 3 bu., or 1 bbl., $5.20; 9 bu., or 3 bbl., $15.30; 15 bu., or 5 bbl., $24.75. Bags free; barrels extra at 25c, each.

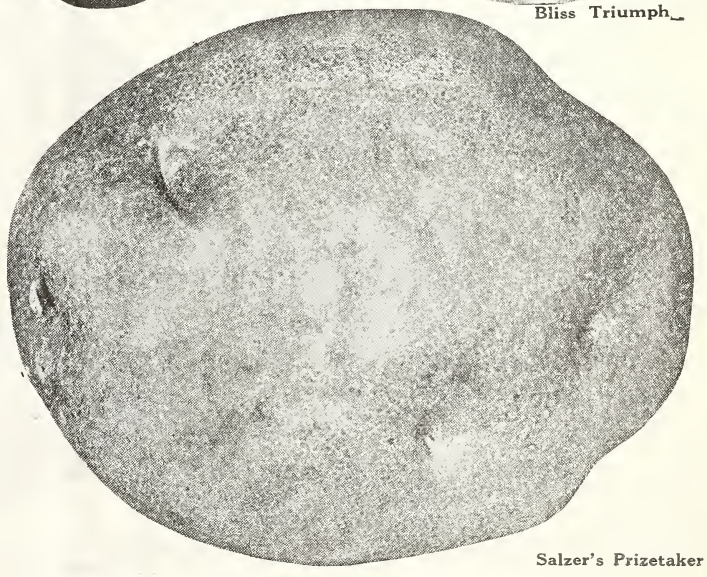
I took first prize on your Red River Extra Early Ohio and your Eagle Valley Green Mountain Potatoes.—Walter Lewandowski, R. D. 2, Box 2, Medford, Wis.

SALZER'S EAGLE VALLEY BLISS TRIUMPHS

We consider Eagle Valley Bliss Triumphs the best strain of Triumphs money can buy. Clean, fresh, plump, vigorous, fully matured stock that has strong, robust seed life. Has yielded 500 bu. per acre! Bliss Triumph is a standard extra early and one of the leading early potatoes all through the south. The tubers are nearly round, smooth, medium in size, reddish pink in color and have shallow eyes. Flesh is white, fine grained and cooks very mealy. Vines are small and compact, with short, thick stalks and broad leaves. This is one of the hardiest varieties known, and is not susceptible to rot, scab and other diseases; in fact, it can be grown on the most heavily manured land without danger of rot. It is a standard variety the country over for making a quick crop. With this variety it is peculiarly important that the very best seed possible be secured as with run out stock it is inclined to be a shy yielder. Salzer's northern grown Triumphs will be found the best and most productive strain obtainable for all parts of the country.

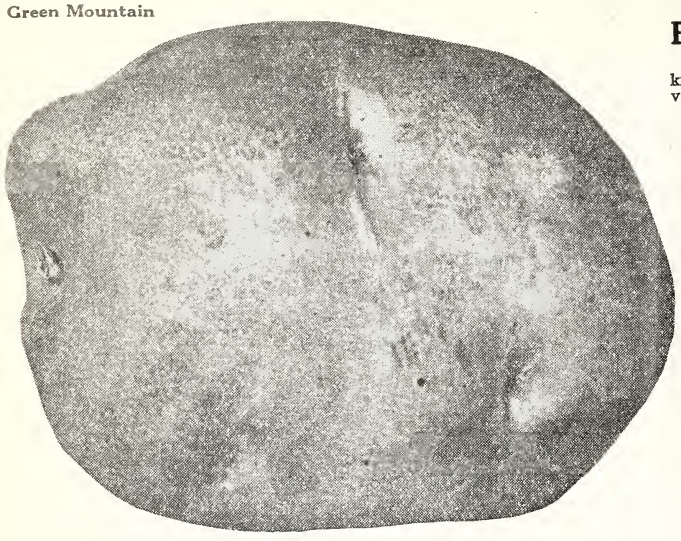
Lb., 25c, postpaid. Price, not prepaid: Peck, 65c; 1 bu., $2.15; 3 bu., or 1 bbl., $6.25; 9 bu., or 3 bbl., $18.45; 15 bu., or 5 bbl., $30.00. Bags free; barrels extra at 25c, each.

Bliss Triumph



Salzer's Prizetaker

Green Mountain



SALZER'S RUSSET RURAL

One of the best known, most popular **late varieties of white potatoes.** It is a big cropper and of fine, attractive appearance. Stands up well under adverse climate and soil conditions. Skin is of a fairly pronounced russet color. **Lb., 30c. postpaid. Price, not prepaid: Peck, 60c; 1 bu., $2.00; 3 bu., or 1 bbl., $5.80; 9 bu., or 3 bbl., $17.10; 15 bu., or 5 bbl., $27.75.**

SALZER'S EAGLE VALLEY RURAL

Salzer's Eagle Valley Rural does the best on clay soils and black soils, but it is the universal sort for all soils. It will perhaps stand more neglect and do better under unfavorable conditions than any other main crop sort. Its shallow eyes are few and far between. Flesh white and mealy, and is scab proof and disease resistant to a marked degree. The tubers are nearly round, flattened with a very smooth white skin. Medium late and a good drought reisister; although it is a heavy yielder, it grows but few and small vines. It is very hardy and will stand the heaviest manuring without getting scabby or spotted. For this reason it is one of the most desirable for farmers and growers for the market. 250 to 300 bu. is not an unusual yield. It is especially adapted to northern sections, where it is very popular on account of its keeping qualities and yield. **Lb., 27c, postpaid. Price, not prepaid: Peck, 55c; 1 bu., $1.80; 3 bu., or 1 bbl., $5.20; 9 bu., or 3 bbl., $15.30; 15 bu., or 5 bbl., $24.75.**

SALZER'S McKINLEY

This fine late potato, an improved type of the Green Mountain, was introduced by us in 1899. It thrives almost everywhere and on good soils the absence of small tubers is remarkable. Eyes are few, in shape it is oblong, with two good ends, slightly flattened, creamy white skin, white flesh, and free from any diseases. Of vigorous growth and withstands climatic conditions. A heavy yielder. **Lb., 20c, postpaid. Price, not prepaid: Peck, 55c; 1 bu., $1.80; 3 bu., or 1 bbl., $5.20; 9 bu., or 3 bbl., $15.30; 15 bu., or 5 bbl., $24.75.**

SIR WALTER RALEIGH

Sir Walter Raleigh resembles the Eagle Valley Rural in shape, but is a little more buff in color, and it is from four to six days earlier. Tubers are good, large size, few small ones, nearly round; skin and flesh pure white, fine quality, almost blight proof. A sure yielder where other sorts fail. **Lb., 20c, postpaid. Price, not prepaid: Peck, 55c; 1 bu., $1.80; 3 bu., or 1 bbl., $5.20; 9 bu., or 3 bbl., $15.30; 15 bu., or 5 bbl., $24.75.**

RURAL NEW YORKER

A distinct valuable main crop sort. The tubers attain a large size, have very smooth skin, and are nearly round in shape but flattened. The eyes are very few and shallow. It is a healthy, vigorous and very productive variety. **Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 55c; 1 bu., $1.80; 3 bu., or 1 bbl., $5.20; 9 bu., or 3 bbl., $15.30; 15 bu., or 5 bbl., $24.75.**

CARMEN No. 3

A white late potato known everywhere. It is a tremendous cropper, of immense size, and in great demand. No better cooker or keeper can be had. It has few and shallow eyes, creamy white skin and flesh, tubers large and oblong. Immune to blight, drought and bugs. **Lb., 20c, postpaid. Price, not prepaid: Peck, 55c; 1 bu., $1.80; 3 bu., or 1 bbl., $5.20; 9 bu., or 3 bbl., $15.30; 15 bu., or 5 bbl., $24.75.**

NORTHERN GROWN SEED POTATO EYES

The fertile eyes are cut only from the same high grade stocks as listed in our catalog. Orders are booked and shipped at planting time.

Any varieties, your selection: 20 eyes, 50c; 60 Eyes, $1.10; 100 Eyes, $1.60; 250 Eyes, $3.00; 500 eyes, $5.50; 1,000 Eyes, $10.00, postpaid. No orders accepted for less than 20 eyes of one variety.

EAGLE VALLEY GREEN MOUNTAIN

This is a very reliable late variety. It is increasing in popularity wherever known and, in fact, in many sections it has now superseded all other main crop varieties. It is earlier than most other late sorts. It thrives in all soils, especially on sandy soils, and in all localities, yielding big crops of large, smooth white skinned tubers of oblong to roundish ferm, somewhat flattened. On good soils the potatoes are all of good size, entirely free of small tubers. The surface is often netted, of bright appearance. Eyes are few and well distributed. The flesh is white, solid, fine grained, cooks white, dry and mealy. It has a very fine flavor. It seems to be entirely free of all diseases, scab, etc.

This is one of the varieties of potatoes to tie to, owing to the fact of its ability to overcome in its sturdy, vigorous growth, poor soil, climatic conditions and many other things that enter into and make the growing a failure. Such an experience is seldom, yes, never met with when you plant Salzer's Eagle Valley Green Mountain. It is always there with the goods. Rain or shine, drouth or wet, it seems always to deliver the potatoes in fall, and you can plow up bushel after bushel in ordinary soil. There are very few late potatoes equal to the Salzer's Eagle Valley Green Mountain. The vines are large, spreading, bright green; they grow very vigorously. It can't be beat for eating qualities. **Lb., 25c, postpaid. Price, not prepaid: Peck, 55c; 1 bu., $1.80; 3 bu., or 1 bbl., $5.20; 9 bu., or 3 bbl., $15.30; 15 bu., or 5 bbl., $24.75.**

BURBANK

The Burbank is a creation of that California wizard Luther Burbank. This potato—by years of selecting and care in growing—selecting as to heaviness in yield, uniformity in ripening and richness in flavor, is one of the **finest high quality late potatoes.** Nothing excels it; when it comes to yields, it is superb. Skin is white, and flesh cooks to a pearly, mealy, whiteness. Tubers are of good size, and of elongated form. It is very prolific, well adapted to heavy soils, and is a late keeper. Our stock is very fine.

Lb., 25c, postpaid. Price, not prepaid: Peck, 55c; 1 bu., $1.85; 3 bu., or 1 bbl., $5.35; 9 bu., or 3 bbl., $15.75; 15 bu., or 5 bbl., $25.50.

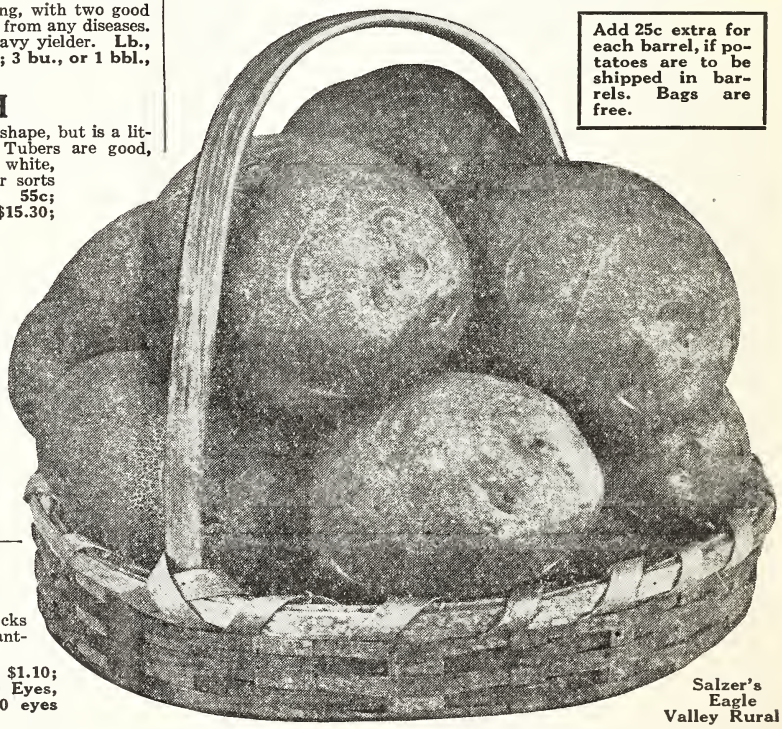
SCAB PROOF GOLDEN RUSSET

The crowning merits of this potato are its immense yield, beautiful, attractive appearance and scab-proof habit.

Salzer's Scab Proof Golden Russet is a medium early, handsome variety of oblong shape and light yellow skin, which is completely covered with a thick, close, greyish netting. The flesh is pure white; cooks dry and floury, and is of fine flavor. It has been planted in all parts of the country and has proved everywhere a good cropper, yielding in some sections as much as 500 bu. per acre. It does well on most any kind of soil, stands drought to a remarkable degree and keeps exceptionally well. It is unusually uniform in shape and in period of ripening. Unexcelled for table quality, mealy and delightful in flavor. As a shipper and long keeper it cannot be beaten.

Lb., 20c, postpaid. Price, not prepaid: Peck, 55c; 1 bu., $1.85; 3 bu., or 1 bbl., $5.35; 9 bu., or 3 bbl., $15.75; 15 bu., or 5 bbl., $25.50.

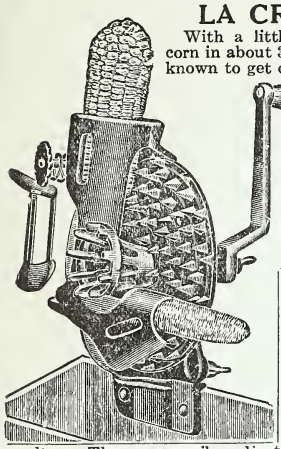
Add 25c extra for each barrel, if potatoes are to be shipped in barrels. Bags are free.



Salzer's Eagle Valley Rural

We received Blue Ribbons for two years now, with your Irish Cobbler Potatoes.—Lawrence J. Kumkel, R. D. 5, Mt. Sterling, Ills.

LA CROSSE CORN SHELLER



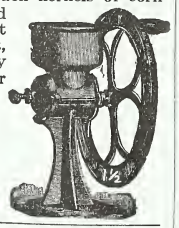
With a little practice anybody can shell a bushel of corn in about 3½ minutes. It is a machine we have never known to get out of order if common sense is used. Considering the capacity, the price and durability of this sheller, no farmer who has occasion to use shelled corn can be without one. It is an indispensable farm tool, if time and money are a consideration. Not prepaid.

4941—Weight, 10 lbs. Each, **$1.00.**

4942—Weight, one lb. Butting and Tipping Attachment, **15c extra.**

4943—Weight, one lb. Pop Corn Attachment, **10c extra.**

Model Hand Grist Mills



These mills are made of strong and durable metal and will grind all kinds of grain. Will make fine graham flour and meal for table use, crack kernels of corn for small chicks, grind hominy, make split peas, cracked wheat, grind rock salt, dry bones or shells for poultry. They are easily adjusted to grind fine or coarse. **Prices are F. O. B. La Crosse, Wis.**

No.	Weight	Capacity per Hr.	Price
5092—	20 lbs.	½ to 1 bu.	**$2.25**
5093—	35 lbs.	1 to 2 bu.	**3.75**
5094—	60 lbs.	1¼ to 3 bu.	**5.00**

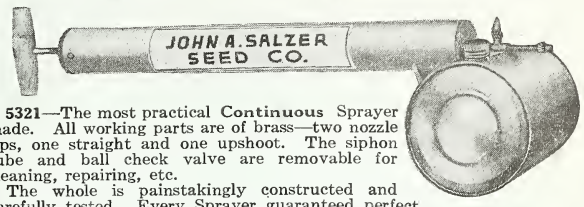
IMPROVED CLIPPER CLEANER

A perfect Clover, Timothy, Grain, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley and Seed Cleaner. A complete set of 12 screens with each mill for cleaning grain, seed, beans, peas, etc. A perfect corn grader. Can be run as power machine.

4902—No. 1B. Capacity, wheat and other grain, 20 bu. per hour; clover and other seed, 10 bu. per hour. Shipping weight, 185 lbs. Length, 4 ft. 8 in.; width, 2 ft. 2 in.; height, 3 ft. 8 in. **Price, $35.00, f. o. b. factory.**

4903—No. 2B. Capacity, wheat and other grains, 25 bu. per hour; clover and other seeds, 15 bu. per hour. **Price, $41.50, f. o. b. factory.**

SALZER'S CONTINUOUS SPRAYER



5321—The most practical **Continuous** Sprayer made. All working parts are of brass—two nozzle tips, one straight and one upshoot. The siphon tube and ball check valve are removable for cleaning, repairing, etc.

The whole is painstakingly constructed and carefully tested. Every Sprayer guaranteed perfect.

Pump—1½ inches diameter, 14 inches long.

Tank—4 inches diameter, 4½ inches long. Holds 1 quart. Length over all 18 inches. Weight, 1½ lbs. **Price, not prepaid, 55c.**

POULTRY FEED

Our Poultry Feed embraces the best combination of seeds, grain, etc., that can be prepared for this purpose.

Prices are F. O. B. La Crosse, Wis.	25 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
4829—Scratch Hen Feed	$ .75	$ 1.40	$ 2.50
4823—Chick Feed	.80	1.50	2.65
4825—Pearl Grit	.35	.60	1.00
4821—Cracked Corn	.65	1.20	2.10
4820—Meat Scraps	1.40	2.60	4.95
4832—Crushed Oyster Shells	.50	.85	1.50
4830—Clam Shells	.40	.70	1.25
4826—Chick Charcoal	1.20	2.00	3.75
4837—Hen Charcoal	1.20	2.00	3.75

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA

5560—Fifty pounds of Ford Ammonium Sulphate contains more nitrogen than one ton of manure. It is a highly concentrated product and should be sparingly used. It is always best to apply it as a top dressing when vegetation or foliage is dry, or if applied when vegetation or foliage is wet, the ammonium sulphate should be washed into the ground immediately by a thorough sprinkling. For field crops, apply on ground away from vegetation. Never apply during a hot, dry spell. For general garden use, sprinkle and rake into the soil about 2 lbs. to 1000 square feet just before seeds are planted. For any crop that needs it, apply about 100 pounds per acre, working into the sod before seeding, or broadcasting and harrowing in when fitting the land, or part may be handled this way and the balance used as a top dressing after growth has started. Ammonium sulphate supplies nitrogen alone and enough potash and phosphate should either be already present in the soil or it should be supplied additionally. **Price: not prepaid: 5 lbs., 40c; 10 lbs., 75c; 25 lbs., $1.50; 50 lbs., $2.50; 100 lbs., $4.50; 250 lbs., $11.00; 500 lbs., $21.50; 1000 lbs., $42.00.**

SALZER'S FERTILIZERS

5509—NITRATE OF SODA. We recommend it as a cheap form in which to apply Nitrogen to plants. Gardeners who are using farm manure should continue to use it, but use Nitrate of Soda in addition to other fertilizers. Remove the lumps before using and break them up. Use as a top dressing at the rate of 100 lbs., per acre. For the **Home Garden** apply as a solution one ounce to two gallons of water. **Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 40c; 10 lbs., 75c; 25 lbs., $1.50; 50 lbs., $2.50; 100 lbs., $4.50; 250 lbs., $11.00; 500 lbs., $21.50; 1000 lbs., $42.00. Can only be sent by freight.**

5538—POTATO GROWER—This fertilizer is of special use for the potato crop, and is also adapted for sweet potatoes, vines, fruit trees and all leguminous plants. Use 250 to 500 lbs. per acre, Analysis 2-12-6. **Not prepaid: 125 lbs., $3.50; 250 lbs., $6.75; 500 lbs., $13.25; 1000 lbs., $26.00.**

5552—FRUIT AND ROOT CROP GROWER. For fruit trees and small fruits, garden truck, tobacco, potatoes, sugar beets, etc. Use 250 to 500 lbs., per acre. Analysis 4-8-6. **Not prepaid: 125 lbs., $3.75; 250 lbs., $7.25; 500 lbs., $14.25; 1,000 lbs., $28.00.**

5512—PHOSPHATE AND POTASH. For general farm crop. An especially good fertilizer for clover and alfalfa, also for strengthening and balancing farm manures. Should not be used on sour loams or heavy clay lands, 250 to 500 pounds per acre. Analysis, 0-16-8. **Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 35c; 10 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., $1.00; 50 lbs., $1.70; 125 lbs., $3.50; 250 lbs., $6.75; 500 lbs., $13.25; 1,000 lbs., $26.00.**

5510—ACID PHOSPHATE. Sixteen per cent available Animal or bone phosphate in the most desirable form. Used on grain crops and others requiring an excessive amount of phosphoric acid. **Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 30c; 10 lbs., 45c; 25 lbs., 75c; 50 lbs., $1.25; 125 lbs., $2.50; 250 lbs., $4.75; 500 lbs., $9.25; 1,000 lbs., $18.00.**

5511—BONE MEAL FERTILIZER. Made from fresh green bone with an analysis of about 3 per cent ammonia. 27 per cent phosphoric acid and 50 per cent bone phosphate. This fertilizer has been steamed in order to give quicker action. Is considered one of the most lasting and result producing fertilizers obtainable. **Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 40c; 10 lbs., 60c; 25 lbs., $1.25; 50 lbs., $2.00; 125 lbs., $4.35; 250 lbs., $8.50; 500 lbs., $16.50.**

5514—CORN GROWER. Contains a large percentage of phosphoric acid and potash, the most essential elements in the production of a maximum corn crop. Nitrogen is also supplied in sufficient quantity to form a well-balanced, complete fertilizer. An excellent brand for black soils. Use 250 to 500 lbs., per acre; half broadcast, balance in hills or drills, mixing thoroughly with the soil before planting. Analysis, 2-12-2. **Not prepaid: 125 lbs., $3.35; 250 lbs., $6.50; 500 lbs., $12.75; 1,000 lbs., $24.50.**

5526—WHEAT, CORN AND OATS GROWER. For general farm use, but especially adapted for the growing of all cereals. Use at the rate of 250 to 500 lbs., per acre. Analysis, 2-16-2. **Not prepaid: 125 lbs., $3.75; 250 lbs., $7.25; 500 lbs., $14.25; 1,000 lbs., $27.50.**

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SALZER'S COSSACK ALFALFA

Introduced from the Cold, Dry, Arid Steppes of Russia

Alfalfa is conceded the wonder crop of the world. Cossack is unquestionably the wonder type of the Alfalfas. Think of a plant the growth of which in three years is so heavy, so immense that it must be planted two and one-half to three feet apart in rows like you would corn. A single plant which, when dry, weighs eight pounds. A plant with a growth the height of a man. A single plant producing 800 to 1,000 shoots, each literally covered with masses of leaves.

Then again, think of a plant which has the hardiness of the Russian steppes, where the weather becomes so cold that the mercury drops out of sight. A plant which in a field of forty acres, covering a period of five years, has not shown a single one winter killed. Add to this the increased production of 1½ to 2 tons of hay per acre, the additional increase in seed production, the extra price per pound for seed. **It is beyond question the Alfalfa of the future.** This generation will witness millions of acres devoted to it. It is practically impossible to heave out and winter kill this variety by freezing on account of the wonderful branching root system. It is especially tenacious in this respect.

The tops of many of the plants are 10 to 12 feet across and more. A Saskatchewan, Canada, farmer reports a Cossack Alfalfa plant 15 feet across. Surely this must convey to our customers the phenomenal growth of this wondrous Alfalfa. To you, Mr. Farmer of the West, the South and the East, with well established Alfalfa fields, and no doubt perfectly satisfied, we suggest your trying Cossack alongside of it; prove for yourself which is best.

Cossack is revolutionizing farming in the New England states and Arizona, where it is creating a great reputation. **Vice-Director N. E. Hansen, of the S. D. Agricultural Experiment Station, who introduced this hardy alfalfa, says:**

"The experience of many men from many states shows conclusively that the Cossack is the best general purpose Alfalfa ever distributed. My policy in all of this work has been first to distribute small lots of seeds and plants of many of these varieties from Russia and Siberia to the farmers themselves. In this way we get the experience under many different conditions. I ask the farmers to believe only what they see with their own eyes. This plan has worked very well because seeing is believing. Your own experience only confirms the experience of many other men: 1. That the Cossack Alfalfa is perfectly hardy. 2. Recovers quickly after cutting. 3. Is remarkable for its abundant leaves, which is the most important part of any Alfalfa plant. 4. Yields abundantly both of hay and seed. 5. Is of wonderfully strong and upright growth.

The Cossack has made good with such a multitude of farmers in many states, who have given it the severest tests as to hardiness and drouth resistance, that I am not worrying at all about the future of this variety. The Cossack Alfalfa cannot be held back any more than a bull can be kept back with a common poultry fence. The bull will go through, taking the fence and perhaps some of the posts with him. The Cossack Alfalfa has come to the front on its merits because it stood the dry years of 1911, 1912 and 1913.

Prof. N. E. Hansen with a Plant of Cossack Alfalfa

The Cossack is a native of dry Russian steppes, where the summer heat is as great and the winter cold is more severe than in South Dakota. From the experience of a large number of good farmers on the dry upland prairies of many western states, I feel confident that the Cossack will soon lead all other Alfalfa."

Owing to the exceedingly heavy growth of Cossack Alfalfa, it is desirable that it be sown with a garden seeder set at "Celery" in rows three feet apart. Three pounds of seed is plenty for an acre.

Our seed is grown in Montana and is the seed for arid, upland, high altitudes and drought stricken districts.

4205—Radium Brand: Lb., 70c; 3 lbs., $1.85, postpaid. Not prepaid: 6 lbs., $3.30; 12 lbs., $6.50; 15 lbs., (Peck), $7.70; ½ bu., $15.15; bu., (60 lbs.), $29.75; 100 lbs., $49.00. Bags Extra: ½ bu., 15c; 1 bu., 18c; 2½ bu., 40c.

Salzer's Laugh and Grow Fat Hog Pasture Mixture

Introduced by us over fifteen years ago, this splendid mixture sprang into instant popularity and it is just as much in demand today as it ever was. Of course there's a reason. Careful and particular buyers, accustomed to quality, insist upon Salzer's Seeds, and nowhere is Salzer Quality better evidenced than in this fine Pasture Mixture.

One of the most vexing questions with every farmer during the summer months is a rapid meat producing hog pasture. In our Laugh and Grow Fat Hog Pasture we have a mixture so balanced to increase flesh that farmers cannot afford to be without it. In other words, if you do not sow this mixture you lose many times more than the purchase price. The hog by nature being a grazing animal must have plenty of pasture, and they will be stronger and healthier than if fed on grain alone.

The "Laugh and Grow Fat Mixture" contains generally among others the following: Billion Dollar Grass, Turnips, Amber Cane, Cow Peas, Velvet Beans, Soy Beans, Speltz, Field Peas, Rape, Vetches, Oats, Rye, Millet, Timothy, Giant Incarnat Clover, Rye Grass, etc. It is well in ordering this Mixture to tell us whether you want it for early or late planting and the condition of your soil. (Sow 30 to 50 lbs. per acre.) This mixture consists of annual fodder plants of which many grow again as fast as fed down; it gives per acre 3 or 5 times as much as any other pasturage. Owing to the great variety of plants it is more greedily eaten than other forage, not only by hogs, but also by all other live stock, such as sheep, cows and horses. **4549—Lb., 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs., 45c; 10 lbs., 80c; 25 lbs., $1.85; 50 lbs., $3.20; 100 lbs., $5.90. Bags weighed in free.**

Sec. 435½ P. L. & R.

U. S. POSTAGE PAID
LA CROSSE, WIS.
Permit No. 7.

From The
JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO.,
LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN.

M U. S. Dept of Agr.
Washington
P. O. D. C.
STATE
220 - 14 St N. W.

E, POSTMASTER: If this is not delivered, do not destroy, but return to John A. Salzer , La Crosse, Wis., who will pay postage upon its return.